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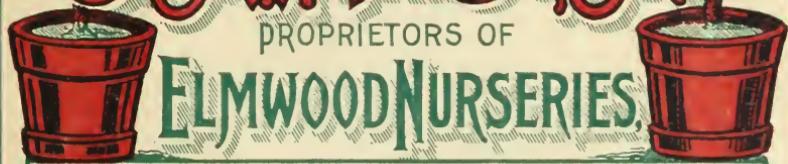
~ NEW ~
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST,

FALL 1916-SPRING 1917.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL
TREES
VINES, PLANTS &c.

CULTIVATED & FOR SALE BY

J.B. WATKINS & BRO.
PROPRIETORS OF
ELMWOOD NURSERIES,



A VIEW OF OUR PEONY FIELD.

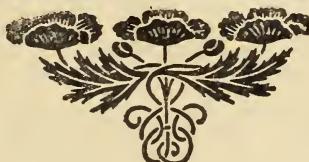
POST OFFICE, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH & MONEY ORDER OFFICE,
MIDLOTHIAN, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

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INTRODUCTION



WE HAVE again before you our list and complete descriptions of plants. In getting out this catalogue our aim has been to eliminate what has proven unworthy and to add others that we are positive will succeed. In recent years we have devoted much attention to growing shade trees, shrubs, evergreens, and in fact, all plants used for decorative purposes. We feel that we have a superior stock to offer our customers, and trust that transactions in the past have been such that we will merit your orders in the future. We have now quite a list of perennial plants which are easy of culture, and indeed a joy to the lover of flowers.

Remember, we employ no agents. Buy direct from the grower and save the middleman's profit and agent's commission.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS FOR AN ACRE, SET AT REGULAR DISTANCES.

1 foot by 3 feet	14,250	6 feet by 10 feet	726
2 feet by 3½ feet	6,223	3 feet by 10 feet	547
2 feet by 4 feet	5,445	10 feet by 12 feet	363
2 feet by 6 feet	3,630	20 feet by 20 feet	108
3 feet by 5 feet	2,964	25 feet by 25 feet	69
3 feet by 6 feet	2,420	30 feet by 30 feet	48
4 feet by 6 feet	1,398	40 feet by 40 feet	27

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING.

Apples	20 to 40 feet	Pears—Dwarf	10 to 12 feet
Pears—Standard	20 to 40 feet	Grapes	6 to 10 feet
Cherries	20 to 30 feet	Currants	2 to 4 feet
Peaches	20 to 25 feet	Gooseberries	2 to 4 feet
Apricots	20 to 25 feet	Raspberries	2 to 4 feet
Nectarine	20 to 25 feet	Blackberries	2 to 4 feet
Plums	20 to 25 feet	Strawberries	1 or 2 by 3½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus	1 to 5 feet

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
PLEASE CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING.

TERMS.—Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment, from unknown correspondents.

REMITTANCE.—Remittance should be made by Draft, Post-Office Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter, to Midlothian, Virginia. Cash sent through the mail is at the risk of the sender.

ORDER NOW.—Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Frequently orders sent late in the season cannot be filled in full. Send us your order now, it will be carefully filed until you desire it shipped. When making out your order write the full and correct name of the article desired, as given in Catalogue.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, give route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company.

PACKING.—Our aim is to pack all orders securely and carefully so that they will reach their destination in good shape.

ERRORS.—We exercise the uttermost care in filling orders, but during rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, a satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. All claims of errors must be made in five days after receipt of goods.

TRUE TO NAME.—We exercise the greatest care to have every tree and plant true to name, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue. We do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of any error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about the middle of October, or as soon as the plants are sufficiently dormant to lift with safety, and continues until the middle of April, or until growth begins.

INSECTS and DISEASES.—A certificate of inspection from the State Entomologist is attached to every shipment, certifying to freedom from insects and diseases. We fumigate our stock before shipping, as required by State law.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—We ship by freight or express from Midlothian, Virginia, Southern Railway, and by freight from Vinita (James River Division of C. & O. Railway). Orders will be filled as nearly as possible in the rotation in which they are received.

PRICES.—Trees and plants will be furnished at the annexed prices. Six will be furnished at dozen rate; 50 at hundred rate; 500 at thousand rate. Make out orders on order sheet in the back of Catalogue.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We prepay transportation charges on all orders for trees and plants amounting to \$5.00 or over selected from this Catalogue at the single and dozen rates, exclusively, **PROVIDED CASH COMES WITH ORDER.** The purchaser is required to give the name of both his express and freight office, so we may send the cheapest route. Small plants, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapevines, etc., may also be included in this offer at the hundred rate, **BUT WE WILL NOT PREPAY FREIGHT ON EVERGREENS WITH BALLS OF EARTH.** All orders selected at hundred or thousand rates the purchaser must pay freight, but we pack and f. o. b. cars here at the prices named.

DECIDUEOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

We have a very fine lot of shade and ornamental trees to offer this season. We cannot too highly recommend them for beautifying the home grounds, for street planting or for parks. In our list of varieties will be found the most popular and well adapted kinds and also many rare and desirable sorts. When good trees are carefully planted there should be very little loss, and we wish here to impress upon our customers the importance of careful preparation and planting.

ACACIA—Mimosa Tree.

Julibrissin—A low growing tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Foliage finely divided; pinkish flowers borne in terminal clusters, 4 to 6 ft., 50c.; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.



Block of Norway Maple Taken From Our Nurseries.

ACER—Maple.

Dasycarpum—Silver Maple. A very desirable, rapid growing shade tree of native origin. Grows to a large size with irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery beneath. 14 to 16 ft. specimens, 3 to 3½ in. cal., each \$2.50; 12, \$25. 12 to 14 ft. specimens, 2 to 3 in. cal., each \$1.50; 12, \$15. 12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., each, \$1; 12, \$10; 100, \$75. 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., each, 75c.; 12, \$7.50; 100, \$50. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. cal., each, 50c.; 12, \$5; 100, \$35. 6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal., each, 35c.; 12, \$3.50; 100, \$20.

Dasycarpum Wieri—(Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple). A very beautiful variety with delicately cut leaves and graceful drooping branches. Vigorous grower and one of the very best ornamental trees that can be had. 12 to 14 ft. specimens, 1½ to 2 in. cal., each, \$1.50; 12, \$15. 10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal., each, \$1; 12, \$10. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼

in. cal., each, 75c.; 12, \$7.50. 6 to 8 ft., each, 50c.; 12, \$5.

Platanoides—Norway Maple. Perhaps the most popular shade tree. Vigorous grower of spreading rounded form, but compact habit. Foliage dark, shining green. One of the best trees for lawn or street planting. 12 to 14 ft. specimens, 2½ to 3 in. cal., each, \$2.50; 12, \$25; 100, \$175. 10 to 12 ft. specimens, 2 to 2½ in. cal., each, \$2; 12, \$20; 100, \$150. 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. cal., each, \$1.50; 12, \$15; 100, \$125. 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., each, \$1; 12, \$10; 100, \$15. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in. cal., each, 75c.; 12, \$7.50; 100, \$50. 6 to 8 ft., ¾ to 1 in. cal., each, 50c.; 12, \$5; 100, \$25.

Globosum—Globe-Headed Norway Maple. A round headed form of compact growth. Used for formal planting, rather than for shade. Grafted on stems 7 to 8 ft., with 3-year heads, \$2.50 each.

Reitenbachii—(Reitenbach's Norway Maple). A magnificent variety. Foliage a beautiful green in early spring, changing to purple towards mid-summer. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12.

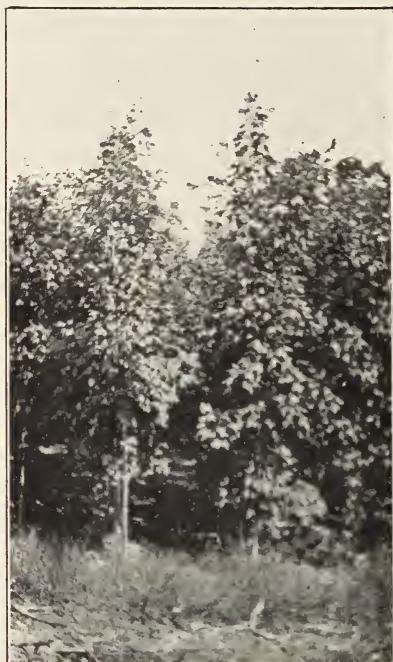
Schwedleri—(Schwedler's Norway Maple). A most valuable and attractive tree with leaves and young shoots of a bright purple or crimson color, changing to purplish-green in older leaves. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12.

Negundo—(Ash-Leaved Maple). Vigorous growing tree of spreading habit. Bright green foliage with hairy under surface. Does well in exposed situations, and in dry and barren soil. 8 to 10 ft., 75c. each; \$7.50 for 12; 6 to 8 ft., 50c. each; \$5 for 12.

Pseudo-platanus—(Sycamore Maple). Very quick growing tree with handsome, spreading form. Large dark green foliage, silvery beneath. In habits and uses it is similar to the Norway Maple. 10 to 12 ft.

specimens, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 in. cal., each, \$1.75; 12, \$17.50. 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., each, \$1.25; 12, \$12.50. 8 to 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., each, \$1; 12, \$10; 100, \$75. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., each, 75c.; 12, \$7.50; 100, \$50. 6 to 8 ft., each, 50c.; 12, \$5.

Rubrum—Red or Scarlet Maple. Large tree. Foliage bright green changing to bright scarlet in autumn. Very valuable for street or park planting and will do well in wet soils. 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal., \$1.50; \$15 for 12; 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., \$1; \$10 for 12; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12.



Block of Sugar Maples Taken From Our Nurseries.

Saccharum—Sugar or Rock Maple. Of vigorous growth and pyramidal form. Foliage dark green. The coloring is very beautiful during the fall months. 10 to 12 ft. specimens, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., each, \$2; 12, \$20; 100, \$150. 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal., each, \$1.50; 12, \$15; 100, \$125. 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., each, \$1; 12, \$10; 100, \$75. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., each, 75c.; 12, \$7.50; 100, \$50. 6 to 8 ft., each, 50c.; 12, \$5; 100, \$25.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

Japanese Maples are extremely useful in landscape work and for their wonderful coloring and artistic habit. They are of dwarf growth and have variously shaped leaves; some are very finely cut-leaved. In color they range from green to shades of purplish red. They will do well in partial shade.

Green Japanese Maple—(*Acer Polymorphum*). Foliage small, star-shaped, green in color,

which in autumn assumes bronzy tints of red. This is the parent form of the following varieties. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each; \$10 for 12. 2 to 3 ft., 60c. each; \$6 for 12.

Red-Leaved Japan Maple—(*Acer Atropurpureum*). This is the popular red-leaved variety so much planted. It is in early spring that the leaves are reddest, as summer comes on they change to more or less green, again turning to shades of red in the fall. Specimens 4 to 5 ft., \$4 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; 1 to 2 ft., 75c. each.

Cut Leaf Red Japan Maple—Deep maroon foliage, finely cut leaflets, of spreading habit. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

Dissectum—Green Cut Leaf Japan Maple. A very dwarf spreading form with delicately cut foliage. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., \$1 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each.

—var. **Scopulendrifolium Rubrum**—Dark red, narrow ribbon leaflets. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.

—var. **Atropurpureum Novum**—Very dark maroon serrated leaves. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each.

—var. **Nishikigasane**—A low growing form with green leaves and yellow spots. 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

—var. **Reticulatum**—An upright growing form with variegated leaves of green network on yellow ground. Very desirable. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each.

Japonicum Purpureum—A deep red leaf form with star shaped leaves, turning green with reddish tints in fall. 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$2 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1 each; 1 to 2 ft., 60c. each.

AESCULUS—Horse Chestnut.

European or Common Horse-Chestnut. This well known white flowering variety forms a large tree with handsome regular outlines. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each; 3 to 4 ft., 40c. each.

Flore-Pleno—Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. Very double white flowers, symmetrical shape. Produces no fruit. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each.

Rubicundu—Red Flowering Horse-Chestnut. Forms a round-headed tree, showy red flowers, blooming a little later than the white variety. Leaves dark green. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

BETULA—Birch.

Alba—(European White Birch). Rapid grower; bark white; branches spray-like; leaves assume autumnal tints. 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

Lenta—(Black or Sweet Birch). Very attractive native tree with dark brown spicy bark and large leaves. 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

Rubra or Nigra—(River or Red Birch). Easily recognized by its reddish-brown shaggy bark. Thrives on almost any soil. Large size, 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

Youngi Pendula—(Young's Weeping Birch). A very attractive form with branches drooping almost perpendicular to the ground. On stems 4 to 6 ft. high, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.25 each.

CARPINUS—Hornbeam.

Americanus—A native species, similar in appearance to the Beech, but of more rapid growth. Makes an excellent tree. It is also useful as a hedge. 10 to 12 ft., 75c. each; 8 to 10 ft., 60c. each; 6 to 8 ft., 50c. each.

CATALPA.

Bungei—(Globe Headed Catalpa). Top grafted on tall stems, it forms an umbrella-shaped head, very effective for formal planting. 2 year heads on 6 to 8 ft. stems, \$1.50 each.

Speciosa—Western Catalpa. A rapid growing tree with broad green leaves, well adapted for ornamental and forest planting. Produces a profusion of bloom in July. 5 to 7 ft., 35c.; \$3 for 12; \$18 for 100.

CORNUS—Dogwood.

Florida—White-flowering Dogwood. The native white flowering tree. Excellent for the lawn. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Florida Rubra—Red-flowering Dogwood. A deep pink flowering form of above. A most effective tree early in the season, when in bloom. 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$1 each.

CELTIS—Hackberry.

American Hackberry—A hardy native tree, with rough, bright green leaves, hairy underneath, sharply toothed. Has black, cherry-like fruit. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

CERASUS—The Flowering Cherries.

Japonica Flore-pleno—Japanese Double Flowering Cherry. Beautiful rose-pink flowers are produced in profusion in spring. 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Sieboldii Flore-pleno—A form which has beautiful double white flowers tinged with pink; borne in clusters along the branches, 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.

Padus—European Bird Cherry. Pure white flowers, followed by black fruit. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

CERCIS—Judas Tree.

Canadensis—Red Bud or American Judas. A fast growing round headed tree, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. In spring the branches are covered with reddish-purple flowers before the leaves appear. 8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 to 2 in. cal., \$1.50 each; 8 to 10 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 in. cal., \$1 each; 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 1/2 in. cal., 75c.; \$6.50 for 12; \$50 for 100. 6 to 8 ft., 60c. each; \$5.50 for 12; \$40 for 100. 4 to 6 ft., 40c. each; \$3.50 for 12; \$25 for 100.

CLADRASTIS—Yellow-wood.

Tinctoria—(Yellow-wood). White pea-shaped flowers in June, drooping gracefully from the ends of branches. Bright green compound leaves. An excellent native tree. 8 to 10 ft., 60c.

DIMORPHANTHUS—Angelica Tree.

Mandschuricus—Tropical in appearance. Similar to *Aralia Spinosa*, but bolder in growth. Produces panicles of white flowers in mid-summer. 6 to 8 ft., 60c.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c.

FAGUS—Beech.

Ferruginea—American Beech. Compact, medium sized tree; smooth gray bark, glossy foliage, downy or under surface. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 4 to 6 ft., 60c.; 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

Sylvatica—European or English Beech. Has smaller leaves than above and very glossy. Becomes picturesque and beautiful with age. 4 to 5 ft., 60c.; 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

var. Pendula—Weeping Beech. Fine, large waxy leaves, branches droop over in picturesque natural manner. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

var. Purpurea—Purple-leaved Beech. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing to 40 ft. or more. Leaves a deep purple during the entire summer. 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.; 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

var. Purpurea Riversii—(Rivers' Purple Beech). A tree of medium size, regular pyramidal outline; foliage of rich dark purple. A rare kind. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

FRAXINUS—Ash.

Viridis—Green Ash. Of rapid growth, well shaped, bushy head; foliage dark green. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

GYMNOCLOADUS.

Canadensis—Kentucky Coffee Tree. A fine tree with distinct, clean appearance. Feathery, bluish, compound foliage; seed-pods hang on during winter. 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

IRONWOOD.

Ironwood—(*Ostrya Virginica*). A small to medium sized tree, with birch-like foliage. 10 to 12 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., 60c.

JUGLANS—Walnut.

Cineraria—Butter Nut. A useful tree, highly valued for its abundance of good quality of nuts. 6 to 8 ft., 60c.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c.

Nigra—Black Walnut. Our native Walnut, which develops into handsome broad spreading specimens. Valued also for its nuts. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Regia—English Walnut. Native of Europe, but is well adapted to this country and will produce nuts of excellent quality. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

Sieboldiana—(Japan Walnut). Rapid-growing tree, of handsome form and immense foliage; bears abundant clusters of smooth, thin-shelled nuts; of good quality. Bears when very young. 6 to 8 ft., 60c.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree.

Tulipifera—Tulip Tree. One of the largest and finest of our native trees, forming broad, spreading specimens. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

THE MAGNOLIAS.

Chinese White Magnolia—(*M. Conspicua* or *Yulan*). Forms a medium-sized tree, with large white flowers in spring before the leaves appear. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., 75c.

Lenne's Magnolia—(*M. Lenneii*). A small sized tree, producing dark rose flowers in May, and often blooming again during the summer. One of the best sorts. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Purpurea—Purple Flowered Magnolia. A tree of medium size, producing abundance of purple flowers in spring. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.

Soulange's Pink Magnolia—(*M. Soulangeana*). Flowers white, with deep flush of purple. 6 to 8 ft., \$2; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.25.

—var. Nigra—(*M. Soulangeana Nigra*). Dark red flowers in the spring and during the summer. Extra fine small tree or shrub for ornamental planting. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Speciosa—(*M. Speciosa*). A form with white flowers, outside petals, striped red, of shrubby growth and very beautiful and effective. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

MELIA.

Texas Umbrella Tree—(*M. Azedarach Umbaculiformis*). This form makes a low, broad, umbrella-shaped head and very desirable where it withstands the winters. A little straw wrapped about the trunk generally protects them from winter hurting. 5 to 7 ft., well branched heads, \$1; 4 to 6 ft., well branched, 75c.; 3 to 4 ft., branched, 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., whips, 35c.

China Tree—(*M. Azedarach*). An upright form with foliage similar to above, but open spreading habit. Makes a very symmetrical attractive tree. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., 35c.

MORUS—Mulberry.

Tea's Weeping Mulberry—(*M. Alba Pendula*). A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Makes a dense compact head with long willowy branches drooping to the ground. Very effective for lawn planting. 3-year heads budded on stems, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.50.

PERSICA—Double-Flowering Peach.

During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautiful double flowers. Price for any of following sorts, 4 to 6 ft., 50c. each; \$5 for 12.

Double Crimson.

Double Pink.

Double White.

PLATANUS—Plane Tree.

American Sycamore—A well known variety; largely used for lawn and street planting. Attains a great height. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

Oriental Plane or Sycamore—A rapid grower with dark green foliage and upright habit of growth. 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

POPULUS—The Poplars.

Balsam Poplar—A rapid growing, dark, green leaved tree, with resinous sweet scented buds in spring. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

Carolina Poplar—Rapid growing native tree of upright habit; leaves dark glossy green. It is advisable to cut the tops out after the tree has become 15 to 20 feet high, in order to make them branch out. 10 to 12 ft., 60c.; 8 to 10 ft., 40c.; 6 to 8 ft., 25c.



Lombardy Poplar.

Lombardy Poplar—Pyramidal and narrow in growth; used extensively for screens and quick effects. Indispensable in landscape work for breaking the monotonous outlines of other trees and hiding undesirable views. 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. cal., \$1; smaller size, 10 to 12 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12; \$35 for 100. 6 to 8 ft., 30c.; \$3 for 12; \$20 for 100.

Silver Leaf Poplar—A quick growing tree with leaves green above and silvery-white underneath. Very distinct and desirable. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c.

Volga Poplar—A variety of Russian origin, very similar to Lombardy Poplar, but retaining its foliage longer in the fall. Large specimens. Large trees, 1½ to 2 in. cal., \$1 each; \$10 for 12; trees 8 to 10 ft., 60c.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c.

PRUNUS—Plum.

Purple-Leaved Plum—(*Prunus Pissardi*). A most desirable purple leaf tree; it retains its color during the entire summer and fall. One has to see it to appreciate it. 5 to 7 ft., 50c.

Triloba—Double-Flowering Plum. A strong growing, hardy tree, of small size, with delicate pink double flowers and slender branches. 4 to 5 ft., 60c.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

QUERCUS—The Oaks.

Scarlet Oak—(Q. Coccinea). Gets its name from the autumnal coloring of its foliage. A large tree with natural growth and general appearance, much the same as the Red Oak. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15 for 12. 6 to 8 ft., 90c. each; \$9 for 12.

Pin Oak—(Q. Palustris). It is the most popular of all Oaks. Foliage is deep shining green in autumn, fading to a brilliant scarlet. For street and avenue planting it has no superior. 8 to 10 ft. specimens, \$1.25; \$12.50 for 12. 6 to 8 ft., 80c.; \$8 for 12.

Willow Oak—(Q. Phellos). A very graceful variety with narrow willow-like leaves. A well known native tree and in much demand for street and lawn planting. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; \$12.50 for 12. 6 to 8 ft., 80c.; \$8 for 12.

RHUS.

Purple Fringe—(Rhus Cotinus). A round-headed tree or bush, with delicate fringe-like or feathery flowers in summer. When in full bloom it has the appearance of a cloud of smoke; foliage dark green. Very attractive. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., 60c.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

SALIX—Willow.

Golden Willow—A very showy tree, valued especially for its bright colored bark, which is very attractive in winter. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

Weeping Golden Willow—In general appearance much like the common weeping form except the bark is of a golden color. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

Thurlow's Weeping Willow—A graceful weeping tree with leader of erect growth and branches drooping. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

SORBUS—Mountain Ash.

European Mountain Ash—A hardy tree with dense head; attractive compound leaves. Has clusters of white flowers in May, followed by clusters of orange-red berries

that are retained for a long time. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

TILIA—Linden.

American Linden—A handsome, large sized tree of rapid growth; leaves heart-shape, dark green, turning golden in fall. Very desirable for specimens on the lawn or for street planting. 10 to 12 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12.

White Linden—In general appearance and growth it resembles American Linden, excepting the bark and branches are a light gray color. Price, same as above.

European Linden—Foliage small, heart-shaped and glossy; bark dark brown, densely branched, making a very compact tree of much value for shade purposes. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

ULMUS—Elm.

American Elm—A native tree of rapid and stately growth; branches long and graceful. Very extensively planted. 8 to 10 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12. 8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., 60c.; \$6.00 for 12. 6 to 8 ft., 50c., \$5 for 12.

Cork Elm—(Ulmus racemosa). A tree of native origin, attaining 100 feet, with spreading branches, forming a round-topped head. Branches are thickly veined with corky bark. 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., \$1.50 each; \$15 for 12. 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. cal., \$1; \$10 for 12. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12.

Canperdown or Weeping Elm—Its branches grow outward and downward in a very interesting form. We offer some excellent specimens, 10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., \$2.50 each. These were grafted on stems 8 to 9 ft. high.

English Elm—An excellent and imposing tree. Said to hold its leaves longer than the American. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

Scotch Elm—Large tree with spreading branches, forming a broad round-topped head. Similar to the English Elm. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS



Hovey's
Arborvitae

Douglas
Spruce

Black
Spruce

Elegantissima
Arborvitae

Evergreens planted effectively about the house or lawn produces an aspect most pleasing, tending to bring out their beauty of form in a most striking way. In our stock of evergreens may be found many rare and valuable specimens.

We consider it safest to transplant evergreens with a ball of earth before and after the winter freezing. Place the plant in a hole much larger than the ball of earth and put in fairly rich earth and press firmly about the ball of roots, water, and mulch with leaves, straw or other coarse material. **At the price quoted, all evergreens will be furnished with ball of earth.**

ABIES—Firs.

Balsam Fir—*Abies Balsamea*. A rapid grower with purple cones. Foliage silvery beneath and has a spicy odor when bruised. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., 45c.; 2 to 3 ft., 70c.

Hemlock Spruce—*Abies Canadensis*. A magnificent native tree that grows rapidly and is very hardy. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but prefer a moist, rather than a dry soil. They may be used for specimens or hedges or they may be kept back, where a small tree is wanted, by shearing, which at the same time makes it very compact. 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Sargent's Weeping Hemlock Spruce—Var. *Sargentii Pendula*. A beautiful tree, becoming a low, broad specimen of graceful weeping habit. Very rare and desirable. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

Nordmann's Fir—*Abies Nordmanniana*. Foliage dark green and lustrous silvery beneath, producing a beautiful rich effect. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 1 to 1½ ft., 80c.

Silver Fir—*Abies Pectinata*. Rapid grower of upright habit. Foliage dark green above silvery beneath; grows to a great height. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

BIOTAS or CHINESE ARBORVITAE.

Chinese Arborvitae—*Biota Orientalis*. Bushy tree of pyramidal growth, fresh green foliage, changing in fall to a rich brown. 2 to 3 ft., 60c. each; \$6 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each; \$10 for 12, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Chinese Golden Arborvitae—*Biota Aurea*. A form of above with bright golden foliage and of compact habit. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

Berekman's Golden Arborvitae—*Biota Aurea Nana*. One of the best dwarf golden evergreens. The kind of tree that most everyone takes a fancy to. It is compact and symmetrical. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25.

Rollinson's Golden Arborvitae—*Biota Elegansissima*. A pyramidal tree of splendid form with bright golden foliage in summer; during the winter it assumes tones of bronze that no other tree has. 2 to 3 ft., 90c. each; \$9 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each; \$12 for 12.

Compact Chinese Arborvitae—*Biota Compacta*. A form of dwarf compact habit, with bright green foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 50c. each; \$5 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 80c. each; \$8 for 12.

Ever-Golden Arborvitae—*Biota Semper-Aurea*. Of dwarf compact habit with bright golden foliage in winter as well as summer. 2 ft., 80c.; 2½ ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

Aurea Conspicua—Of compact erect and symmetrical habit. Foliage being intense golden suffused with metallic tints. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; 3 ft., \$1.50.



Some Nice Cedar Deodora.

CEDRUS—Cedars.

Indian Cedar—*Cedrus Deodora*. A native of the Himalayas. It thrives well in all of the Southern States. The foliage is bluish green. A handsome tree of pyramidal outline. 2 to 3 ft., 80c. each; \$8 for 12. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.40 each; \$14 for 12. 4 to 5 ft., \$2; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.

Cedar of Lebanon—*Cedrus Libani*. A large tree with spreading horizontal branches. Foliage dark green and lustrous, sometimes bluish. 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

Mount Atlas Cedar—*Cedrus Atlantica*. A tree of symmetrical, pyramidal shape, with horizontal branches. 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; 2 to 3 ft., 90c.

CRYPTOMERIA.

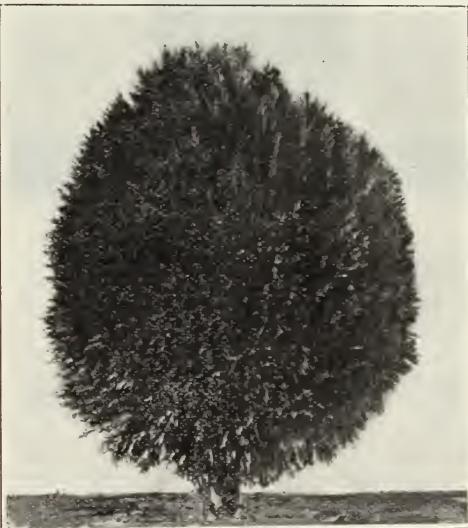
Japonica—**Japanese Cedar**—Of rather odd and attractive appearance. It forms a rather narrow headed tree of more or less open growth. Foliage light green, changing to a brown caste in winter. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

CEPHALOTAXUS—False Yew.

Fortunei—**Fortunes Yew**. Very graceful species with spreading growth, leaves long, dark green and shining above; branches long and slender. 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

CUPRESSUS—Cypress.

Lawson Cypress—(*C. Lawsoniana*). Has graceful pendulous branches; foliage feathery and of greyish green color. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; \$10 for 12.



Mootka Sound Compact Cypress.

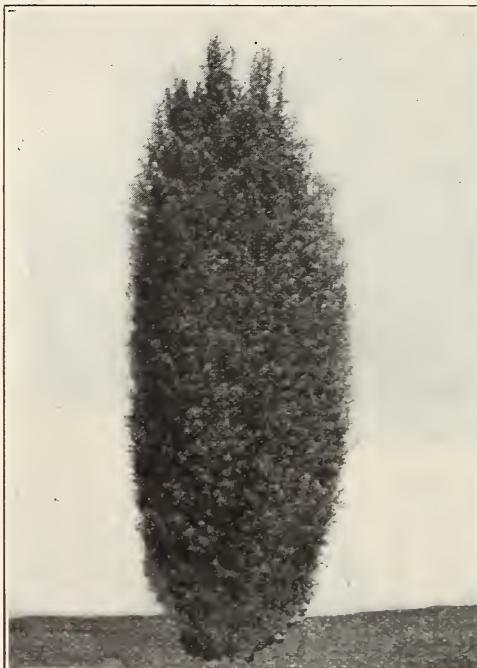
Nootka Sound Compact Cypress—(*Thuyopsis Borealis Compacta*). A very dwarf evergreen of bluish green, feathery, foliage and compact globular shape. Nice plants, 6 to 12 inches, 50c.; \$5 for 12; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1; \$10 for 12; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

GINKO.

Biloba—*Syn Salisburia Adiantifolia*. Maiden-hair Tree. A cone bearing tree with de-

cideous foliage; medium size and rapid growth; foliage resembles that of maiden-hair fern. 4 to 6 ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12; 6 to 8 ft., 80c.; \$8 for 12.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper.



English Juniper.

English Juniper—*Juniperus communis*. Of erect habit, similar to Irish Juniper, but more spreading; foliage bright green. A rapid grower. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.75; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

Savla Juniper—*Juniperus Sabina*. A thickly branched, low spreading tree. The dark green foliage makes it a favorite for many uses. It is hardy and thrives on very poor soil. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

Prostrate Savia Juniper—(*J. Sabina Prostrata*). Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces or for covering bare sunny positions. 1½ to 2 ft. spread, 75c.; 2 to 2½ ft. spread, \$1.

Swedish Juniper—*Juniperus Suecica*. Forms an erect column; foliage light green, branch tips droop. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.

Red Cedar—*Juniperus Virginiana*. Nursery grown, native cedars, and are compact and shapely. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Golden Cedar—*Juniperus Virginiana Elegansissima*. A tree of pyramidal shape, with curving tips of bright golden. Very effective in winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Globe-Shaped Cedar—*Juniperus Virginiana Globosa*. A distinct variety, which grows in a compact globe shape. Foliage dark green. Very effective, where dwarf evergreens are desired. 12 to 15 inches, 90c.; \$9 for 12.



Irish Juniper.

Irish Juniper—*Juniperus Hibernica*. A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense conical shape, forming a column of green; leaves bluish green. 2 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12; 3 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 4 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12. 5 ft., \$1.50; \$15 for 12.

LARIX—Larch.

European Larch—*Larix Europaea*. Rapid grower, with light green needle-like foliage; drops its leaves in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.; 4 to 6 ft., \$1.00; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

Japanese Larch—*Larix Kaempferi*. A fine tree of pyramidal growth; needle-like foliage of bluish green; branches horizontal. Price same as above.

PICEA—Spruce.

White Spruce—(*Picea alba*). Fine, compact, pyramidal form; silvery gray, aromatic leaves. 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

Colorado Spruce—(*Picea Pungens*). The sharp leaves are bluish to dull green, branches are horizontal in regular whorls. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.



Koster's Blue Spruce.

Colorado Blue Spruce—(*Picea pungens glauca*). These are selected blue strains of the above, and very often they are quite as desirable as those of the following. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

Douglas Spruce—(*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*). Botanically not a spruce but very similar to them. Of rapid growth and shapely habit. Foliage variable from dark green

to bluish green. 1½ to 2 ft., 50c.; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

Engelmanni Spruce—A native tree of Colorado and resembles the White Spruce, being of finer foliage and not as stiff-branched. The young trees we offer are very compact and shapely. 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.; 1½ to 2 ft., 90c.

Norway Spruce—(*Picea excelsa*). An elegant tree with dark green foliage, shapely and attractive. Extremely hardy and is adapted to many uses. Specimens: hedges and screens, 3 to 4 ft., 80c.; \$8 for 12; \$60 for 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Koster's Blue Spruce—(*P. pungens glauca Kosteri*). These trees are grafted from the bluest strain known, and therefore are all uniform in color. 12 to 18 in., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.75; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50; 2½ to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 3½ ft., \$4; 3½ to 4 ft., \$5.

Red Spruce—(*Picea rubra*). Forms a tall tree with short, slender branches and narrow pyramidal head; young branches reddish-brown. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

PINUS—Pines.

Dwarf Mugho Pine—(*Pinus Mughus*). Dark green foliage. Compact, prostrate habit with the tips of the branches ascending. Very desirable where a low growing evergreen is desired. 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.

Norway Pine—(*Pinus Resinosa*). Hardy and of vigorous growth; the needles are lustrous green, long and mostly in pairs. 2 to 3 ft., 80c.

Pitch Pine—(*P. rigida*). Green foliage usually in threes; thrives on very poor or dry soils; grows rapidly when young and develops into a symmetrical stiff tree with black bark. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Scotch Pine—(*P. Sylvestris*). Spreading in growth; short, stiff, bluish-green foliage. Makes a tall, round-headed tree. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

White Pine—(*P. Strobus*). Branches horizontal in regular whorls, with smooth bark. Long, slender leaves occur in groups of five and gently droop over. The most popular of our native pines. 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 7 to 8 ft., (transplanted last spring) \$4 each.

RETINOSPORA—Japan Cypress.

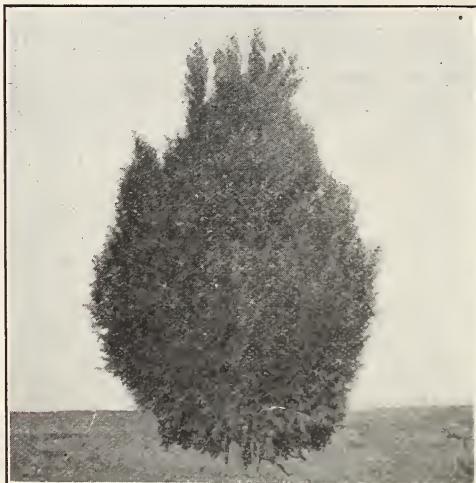
Filifera Pendula—(Thread-Branched Retinospora). The thread-like branches are very pendulous, with long, lateral shoots distinct. An irregular, stunted grower, suitable for Japanese gardens. 1 to 2 ft., 80c.

Obtusa Gracilis Aurea. Very graceful, golden form, suitable for specimen planting or for massing. 1 to 2 ft., 80c.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

Obtusa Compacta—A deep green, erect grower, with tips of branches somewhat drooping. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

Obtusa Nana—Very dwarf, compact form; seldom attains a height of 3 ft.; the curious sprays of foliage are shining green. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

Lutea—(Dwarf Golden Cypress). A very dwarf form with golden yellow plume-like foliage; compact and globular in habit. 10 to 12 in., 60c.



Retinospora Plumosa Aurea.

Plumosa Aurea—(Golden Japan Cypress). This is one of the hardiest and best of all the Retinosporas. The golden plume-like foliage retains its color constantly. 1 ft., 50c.; 1½ ft., 75c.; 2 ft., \$1; 2½ ft., \$1.25; 3 ft., \$1.50.

Thuyoides—A very dwarf form with silvery green foliage; hardy and compact, with conical shape. We recommend it highly where a small evergreen is wanted. 3 in. pot-plants about 6 in. high, 20c. each; \$2 for 12. Field-grown specimens, 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.00



Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii.

Squarrosa Veitchii—(Veitch's Silver Cypress). Rapid grower; heath-like foliage, bluish-green, handsome and distinct. 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.75.

TAXUS—Yew.

English Yew—(*Taxus Baccata*). Bushy, dark glossy foliage; scarlet berries stand erect. Tree attains a great age. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

Erect Pyramidal Yew—A form of the above with pyramidal compact habit and dark green foliage. One of the best. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Cuspidata Brevifolia Yew—A Japanese variety of dwarf; compact habit and dark green foliage; very hardy. 1 to 1½ ft., 75c.

Irish Yew—(*T. Hibernica*). Pyramidal, upright, slow grower; the glossy green leaves are spirally arranged around the erect branches; very attractive. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25.

TAXODIUM.

Distichum—(Ball Cypress). A striking, stately tree of great beauty, with a straight main shaft and many tiny

branches forming a perfect pyramidal head. The light green feathery foliage is especially beautiful in spring. A deciduous conifer. 3 to 4 ft., 75c.; 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

THUYA—Arborvitae.

American Arborvitae—(*Thuya occidentalis*). A strong, vigorous grower in almost any soil, and perfectly hardy; of erect form and dark green foliage; desirable for specimens and for hedges. 1½ ft., 50c.; 2 ft., 75c.; 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50.

Geo. Peabody Arborvitae—(*T. Occid. Lutea*). The most golden form of the American Arborvitae. Distinct and attractive. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25.

Compacta Arborvitae—(*T. Occid. Compacta*). A round, compact form, with dense dark green foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25.

Caucasic Arborvitae—Strong habit, round or conical shape and broad, green foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Ellwangerana Arborvitae—Low, broad pyramidal, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae—A slow-growing round form, with golden green foliage. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.

Pyramidal American Arborvitae—In every way similar to the common American except in habit of growth. It forms a column often 10 to 15 feet high. 1 to 2 ft., 50c.; 2 to 2½ ft., 75c.; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 3½ ft., \$1.25; 3½ to 4 ft., \$1.50.

Rosenthal Arborvitae—Dark green, dense foliage; compact grower; the branches terminate with a little white growth. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

Spaethii Arborvitae—A dwarf variety with small leaves; two kinds of foliage; the upper branches are sparingly ramified. 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

SPECIMEN CONIFERS.

We offer below some specimen conifers of large size for immediate effect. The prices quoted are very reasonable considering that some of these have been several times transplanted and some have required 10 to 15 years to produce them. The extra cost of handling and packing for shipment is included in these prices.

	Each.
1 Balsam Fir —7 to 8 ft., transplanted, shapely	\$6.00
1 Silver Fir —6 to 7 ft., transplanted, shapely	5.00
10 Chinese Golden Arborvitae —4 to 5 ft., very broad and shapely	3.50
10 Semper Aures or Ever Golden Arborvitae —4 to 4½ ft., very shapely	4.00
30 Cedar Deodora —5 to 6 ft.....	3.50
8 Cedar Atlantica Glauca —6 to 7 ft..	4.50
20 English Juniper —5 to 6 ft.....	2.50
10 Red Cedar —5 to 6 ft.....	2.00
5 Douglas Spruce —5 to 6 ft.....	2.50
25— Norway Spruce Specimen —6 to 7 ft.	3.50

25	Norway Spruce Specimen —7 to 8 ft.	5.00
5	Kosters Blue Spruce —5 to 6 ft....	6.00
5	American Arborvitae —6 to 7 ft....	3.50
5	American Arborvitae —7 to 8 ft....	4.00
10	White Pine —7 to 8 ft. transplanted	4.00
10	Retinospora Plumosa —6 to 8 ft., bushy	5.00
2	Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii —6 to 7 ft.....	6.00
3	Siberian Arborvitae —5 to 6 ft....	5.00
5	Ellwangerana Arborvitae —4 to 5 ft.	4.00



Specimen Norway Spruce.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

These trees and shrubs are coming more and more into use because they are so desirable and effective in all landscape planting. They do well in shaded positions where it is difficult sometimes to get other plants to grow.

ABELIA—Bush Arbutus.

Grandiflora—The graceful arching stems are clothed with dark, glossy, persistent leaves; during the summer months it is clothed with a mass of small white flowers and continues to bloom until frost nips them. Small plants, 6 to 12 in., 35c. each; strong 2-year plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

AZALEA—Japanese Azlaeas.

Amoena—A superb low-growing shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are bright rose purple, produced in a solid mass in May. Presents a neat, cheerful appearance at all times. Plants 10 to 12 in. in diameter, 75c.; 8 to 10 in. in diameter, 60c.; small plants 6 in. diameter, 40c.

Hinamayo—A new Japanese Azalea of great merit. Flowers are a clear soft shade of pink; evergreen foliage somewhat larger than the other varieties. 10 to 12 in. diameter, \$1.

Hinode-giri—A bright scarlet form of the well known and charming Azalea amoena, 10 to 12 in. diameter, \$1.

Maerantha—Large single flowers of salmon-red foliage evergreen. 10 to 12 in. diameter, \$1.

Beni-giri—Flowers bright pink. 10 to 12 in. diameter, \$1.

BUXUS—Boxwood.



Standard Box.

Standards—15 to 18 in. stems, 12 in. head, \$2; 18 to 24 in. stems, 15 to 18 in. head, \$3; 2 to 3 ft. stems, 18 to 24 in. heads, \$4.

Sempervirens—(Common Tree Box). The small leaves are dark green and always fresh and glossy. It is a strong grower

in almost any soil and does well in shaded places.

Pyramids—2½ ft., \$1.75; 3 ft., \$2.50; 3½ ft., \$3.50.

Globe-shaped—These are very useful for lawn planting. 2½x2½ ft., \$4; 1½x1½ ft., \$3.

Bush-form—(Imported). 2 ft. by 15 to 18 in., spread, very compact; each, \$1.50; 12, \$15; 18 in. by 10 to 15 in., spread, very compact; each, \$1; 12, \$10; 12 in. by 10 in., spread; each, 50c.; 12, \$5; 100, \$40; 8 in. by 8 in., spread; each, 30c.; 12, \$3; 100, \$25.

Bush-form—(Home Grown). 18 to 24 in., very bushy; each, 75c.; 12, \$7.50; 15 to 18 very bushy; each, 50c.; 12, \$5; 12 to 18 in., very bushy; each, 40c.; 12, \$4; 100, \$30.

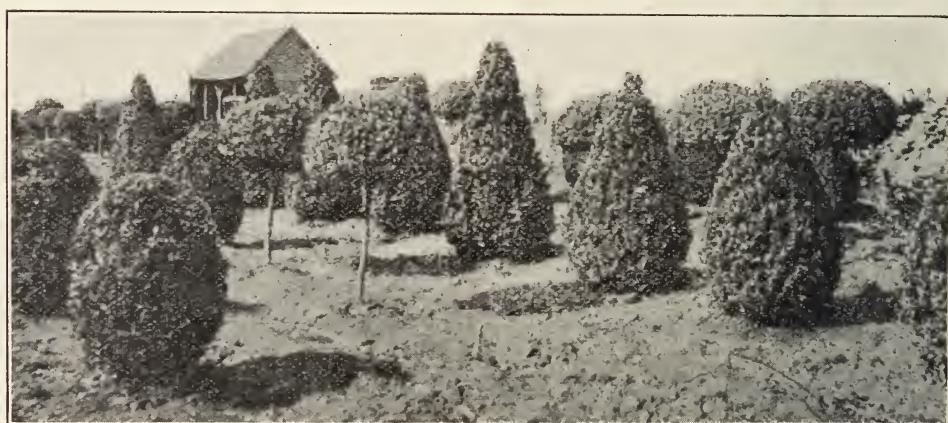
Arborescens Box—Tall Tree Box. A more vigorous grower than Sempervirens, and of loose, open form. 18 to 24 in., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 15 to 18 in., 50c.; \$5 for 12; 12 to 15 in., 40c.; \$4 for 12.

Handsworthii—(Handsworth's Box). Upright, vigorous growth; foliage large and undulated. 12 to 15 inches, bushy, 50c.; \$5 for 12; 15 to 18 in., 75c.; 18 to 24 in., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; specimens 3½ ft., \$3.50; specimens 4 ft., \$4.

Follis Aureis—(Golden Tipped Box). A dwarf form with a crest of golden foliage in the top, otherwise foliage dark green, 2 ft. by 2 ft., spread, very compact, \$3; 1½ by 1½ ft., spread, \$2; 1 by 1 ft., spread, \$1.

Japonica Aurea—(Japan Golden Box). A very attractive variegated form of golden and green foliage. Irregular in habit of growth. 1 to 2 ft., 75c.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50.

Rotundifolia Glauca—Large Leaved Box. Very desirable and pretty variety. 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.; 1½ to 2 ft., 80c.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.50; specimens, 3 to 3½ ft., \$3; 3½ to 4 ft., \$4.



A View of Our Box, Standards, Pyramids and Bush.

CRATAEGUS—Thorn.

Lalandii—Laland's Evergreen Thorn. A beautiful variety of the evergreen burning bush. In early spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, followed by bright orange berries, which are retained during the winter. Small plants, field-grown, 6 to 12 in., 35c.; \$3 for 12.

ELAEGNUS—Japan Oleaster.

Simon's Oleaster—(E. Simoni). Foliage elongated, silvery on underside, of compact growth; has edible fruit; a most desirable plant for the lawn. 12 to 18 in., 50c.; \$5 for 12; 18 to 24 in., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12.

EUONYMUS.

Japonica—A very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, with thick shining leaves of dark green color. 1 to 1½ ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12.

Medio-Pictis—A variegated form of the above. A portion of the leaves are golden yellow in the middle—others are deep green without the variegation. Specimens, 6 to 7 ft., \$4 each; small plants, 6 to 8 in., 20c.; \$2 for 12.

Sieboldianus—A very attractive Japanese variety, with green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate. 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 6 to 8 in., 20c.; \$2 for 12.

GARDENIA—Cape Jasmine.

Florida—A very popular evergreen with bright, glossy, green foliage. They are not quite hardy around Richmond. With a little protection they can be carried through the winter all right. Large, fragrant white flowers are produced from June until fall. 6 to 12 inches, light plants, 30c.; \$3 for 12; 12 to 18 in., well branched, 60c.; \$6 for 12.

ILEX—Holly.

Opaca—(American Holly). These are all nursery-grown trees. Having been transplanted several times, they have a good root system. 1 to 1½ ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12; 1½ to 2 ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12; 2 to 2½ ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; \$15 for 12.

KALMIA—American Laurel.

Latifolia—(Calico Bush). A beautiful native evergreen shrub. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained throughout the year. The white and pink flowers are profuse and beautiful. Excellent for a single lawn plant or for massing with rhododendrons or other shrubbery. 1 to 1½ ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12; 1½ to 2 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1; \$10 for 12.

LAUROCERASUS—English or Cherry Laurel.

English Laurel.

English Laurels—These shrubs, like Kalmias, are useful for mass planting and yet they are very attractive for specimens. Large, broad, glossy dark green foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 75c.; \$7.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., \$1; \$10 for 12.

MAHONIA.

Fascicularis—An erect shrub with compound holly-like leaves, which are at first bright green, tinged with purple, and in fall assume lovely tones of red and bronze; terminal clusters of yellow flowers in March, followed by dark purple berries. 1 to 1½ ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Japonica—A shrub of medium height, with leaflets very broad and smooth; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during March, followed by dark purple berries. 12 to 15 in., 30c.; \$3 for 12.

RHODODENDRONS.

These beautiful broad-leaved evergreen shrubs do well in almost any soil if a mulch of coarse material, sufficient to hold a good moisture, is put around them. They are shade-loving plants and do best on a northern exposure, but will thrive in open, sunny positions where necessary mulch is applied. We offer a select lot of hybrid varieties with colors ranging from white through shades of pink to brilliant red, and approaches blue in some of the tones of purple. These are imported plants and will not be ready for delivery until early December. Plants 1½ to 2 ft., with flower buds, \$1.25 each; \$12.50 for 12.

DWARF RHODODENDRONS.

Low growing plants valuable for planting in front of beds of Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

Hirsutum—Has small leaves about one inch long, which are, with the branches, covered with hairs. Flowers brilliant pink. Plants 12 to 15 in., \$1.25.

Imbricata—Same as above with purplish pink flowers. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25.

MAGNOLIA.



Magnolia Grandiflora—The grandest of all of

our native evergreen trees. When its large white flowers are expanded it is even more attractive.

	Each.	Per 12
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3.00	\$30.00
7 to 8 ft.....	2.50	25.00
6 to 7 ft.....	2.00	20.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50	15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	5.00

Magnolia Grandiflora Galissoniensis—Leaves coated on the under side with bronze. The hardiest of the Southern Magnolias and most likely to do well North. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

YUCCA.

Angustifolia—Narrow, variegated, pointed foliage of light green color; flowers are bell-shaped, greenish white in color. Strong plants, 60c. each; \$6 for 12; medium-size, 40c. each; \$4 for 12.

Aloifolia—(Spanish Bayonet, or Tough Grass). A native variety with thick, stiff, dagger-shaped leaves. Strips of the leaves are sometimes used for tying. Flowers creamy white. Large plants, 50c. each; \$5 for 12; medium size, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; small plants, 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Filamentosa—(Adam's Needle or Bear Grass). A conspicuous plant of tropical appearance, with pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers in June and July. Strong plants, 50c.; \$5 for 12; \$25 for 100; medium-sized, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; \$18 for 100; small size, 20c.; \$2 for 12; \$14 for 100.

DECIDEOUS SHRUBS

The selection of hardy shrubs which we offer below can be used with wonderful effect in treating the home grounds, whether it be a country home, a suburban or city lot. It is a valuable asset to the property, not considering the beauty and the pleasure derived from having the planting done in a harmonious manner. **We are growers of shrubs in a large way and claim to have as nice, vigorous plants as can be gotten anywhere.**

AESCULUS.

Dwarf Horse-Chestnut—(Pavia Macrostachya). Very handsome for the yard; smooth leaves and white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50c.

ALTHAEA—Rose of Sharon.

These are strong-growing, erect shrubs of symmetrical habit; useful as specimens or for massing or as a hedge. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other.

Except as Noted—	Each	Per 12	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	1.50	10.00

Mailing size prepaid.. .15 1.00

Amplissima—Double rosy-red; early bloomer.

Ardens—Double purplish-blue; and old favorite.

Bicolor—Double white, red center

Boule de Feu—Double red.

Comte de Haimont—Double pink.

Due de Brabant—Large, dark red.

Edward Bellary—Double white.

Elegantissima—Double pink, shaded purple.

Fastosa—Double white, tinged with pink and red.

Folia Variegata—Leaves variegated, white and green. One of the best foliage shrubs. Flowers purplish-pink. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.; 1 to 2 ft., 20c.

Grandiflora alba—Double white, center red.

Grandiflora Superba—Double; white shaded to pink and carmine. (2 to 3 ft. only).

Jeanne d'Arc—Pure white; very double. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

La Reine—Very double; white, tinged pink.

Lady Stanley—Double; bluish-white, with crimson center.

Leopoldi—Double red. (Can furnish only large sizes).

Pompone Rouge—Double red. Very fine.

Pulcherrimus—Semi-double, rosy-white.

Totus Alba—Pure white, single; dwarf-grower. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

AMELANCHIER.

Plants 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

Shad Bush—(*Amelanchier Canadensis*). A spreading shrub or small tree with oval, shining leaves. Terminal clusters of white blossoms in spring.

European Service Berry—(*A. Vulgaris*). An early flowering variety, bearing showy white flowers, followed by small, edible, purplish fruit.

AMORPHA—False Indigo.

Fruticosa—(False Indigo). A strong-growing shrub, 6 to 7 ft. high, having compound feathered foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers, early in June. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

AMYGDALUS—Almond.

Double White-Flowering Almond—Hardy shrub, blooming in early spring.

Double Pink-Flowering Almond—Beautiful clusters of delicate pink.

Prices for above: 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

ARONIA.

Floribunda—(Chokeberry). Clusters of single white flowers in May, followed by many black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

AZALEA.

Mollis—(Mixed colors.) Various shades of red, yellow and orange flowers, resembling those of the Rhododendron. 12 to 18 in., 60c.

BARBERRY.

Thunbergii—(Japanese Barberry). A beautiful variety of dwarf habit. The spiny branches are covered with small green foliage, changing to bright red in fall. It bears a mass of bright red berries, which persist during the winter.

	Prices.	Each	Per 12	Per 100
30 to 36 in., very bushy..	\$.50	\$5.00		
24 to 30 in., very bushy..	.35	3.50	\$25.00	
18 to 24 in., well branched .....	.25	2.50	18.00	
12 to 18 in., well branched .....	.20	2.75	12.00	
6 to 12 in., nice plants..	.15	1.25	8.00	

Vulgaris—(Common European Barberry). Foliage bright green; yellow flowers in early summer; orange-scarlet fruit in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.; 2 to 3 ft., 30c.; 1 to 2 ft., 20c.

BUDDLEIA—Butterfly Bush.

Intermedia—(Hybrid Buddleia). A low-growing variety producing long, drooping sprays of violet flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; 1½ to 2 ft., 25c.

Lindleyana—An upright-growing shrub to 7 feet, with green foliage, and is very hardy; flowers violet-purple, blooming all summer. 4 to 5 ft., 40c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

CALLACARPA—French Mulberry.

Purpurea—French Mulberry. A small-size shrub, producing small whitish flowers in August, followed by clusters of purple fruit which remains until after frosts. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

CALYCANTHUS.

Floridus—Carolina Allspice. Our native sweet or brown shrub. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, very fragrant; blooms in April. 1½ to 2 ft., 25c.; 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea.

Masticanthus—(Blue Spirea). A free flowering shrub growing 3 feet high; covered in fall with masses of blue flowers. One of the best late-blooming shrubs.

Prices.	Each	Per 12	Per 100
12 to 18 in.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
18 to 24 in.....	.25	2.00	
24 to 30 in.....	.35	3.00	

CERCIS—Judas Tree.

Japonica—Japan Judas Tree. A shrub of medium size, with heart-shaped leaves; rosy-pink flowers, with purple cast, in March. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Siliquastrum Rubra—A shrub form of the Judas tree; foliage assumes tones of yellow in fall; flowers rosy-purple during the summer. Very attractive and desirable for lawn planting. 4 to 6 ft., 75c.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe.

Virginica—(White Fringe). A very ornamental native shrub; white, fringe-like flowers in April; very fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

COLUTEA.

Arborescens—(Bladder Senna). A tall shrub, with small, delicate foliage; flowers yellow, followed by inflated, often highly-colored seed-pods. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

CORCHORUS—Kerria.

Japonica Flore-pleno—(Japanese Rose or Globe Flower). A desirable shrub of spreading habit, with double yellow flowers; blooming during the entire summer. An old favorite.

Prices.	Each	Per 12	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.50	\$4.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	3.50	25.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.50	15.00

—var. **Argentea Variegata**—(Variegated Leaved Kerria). A dwarf form growing about 3 feet high; variegated foliage; blooms during the summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 30c.

CORNUS—Dogwood.

Elegantissima—A distinct and beautiful variety of red twigged Dogwood with variegated foliage of silvery-white and green. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

Masca—(Cornelian Cherry). A shrub with bright yellow flowers in spring; scarlet fruit. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

Sanguinea—(European Red Osier). A shrub of spreading habit; purplish red branches; flowers greenish-white in clusters, followed by black berries. Desirable for massing. 4 to 5 ft., 40c.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Siberica—(Red Siberian Dogwood). An attractive shrub with bright red branches; makes an especially desirable shrub for winter effects; flowers in spring, followed by white berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 1 to 1½ ft., 25c.; \$2.00 for 12.

CORYLUS—Hazelnut.

Avellina—(European Filbert or Hazelnut). This shrub is valued not only for its edible nuts, but possesses a decorative value for ornamental planting. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

Atropurpurea—(Purple-leaved Filbert). A conspicuous shrub with dark purple leaves. Fine for planting in groups or singly. Retains its purple color during the entire summer. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

CRATEAGUS—Hawthorn.

Carrieri—Beautiful variety, with large, deep green, glossy foliage. Large white flowers, turning rosy; small scarlet berries. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Coccinea—(Scarlet-fruited Thorn). A fine native variety, with single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in fall. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 40c.

Crus-galli—(Cockspur Thorn). A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring and scarlet fruit in fall. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

Oxyacantha—(English Hawthorn). Single white flowers and attractive foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

CYDONIA—Japan Quince.

Japonica—(Japan Quince or Fire Bush). A very popular shrub which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers bright scarlet; sometimes lighter colors appear. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

CYTISUS.

Laburnum—(Golden Chain). A large shrub or small tree with shining green leaves, with racemes of yellow flowers in summer. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

DESMODIUM—LESPEDEZA.

Bicolor—A tall-growing slender looking shrub, with graceful, wiry stems and pretty pea-shaped, pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Penduliflorum—One of the latest blooming shrubs, with graceful pendulous branches with rosy-purple flowers. A great favorite in landscape work. 3 to 4 ft., 40c.; \$4 for 12.

DEUTZIA.

Prices, except where noted:

	Each	12	100
5 to 7 ft., extra strong..	\$.50	\$5.00	\$30.00
3 to 5 ft., strong.....	.30	3.00	18.00
2 to 3 ft., nice plants...	.20	1.50	10.00

Crenata fl. pl.—Flowers double, pinkish-white, in long spikes; tall and rapid grower; one of the most satisfactory shrubs.

—var. **Watereri**—Beautiful pink flowers; bell-shaped, very fine.

Gracilis—A very hardy shrub forming a round, compact mass of white flowers in June; of dwarf habit. 12 to 18 in., 25c.

Gracilis Rosea—A small shrub of more open growth and single pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Lemoninei—(Lemoine's Deutzia). Dwarf grower; snow-white flowers borne abundantly along the slender branches. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

Pride of Rochester—Flowers are borne in large panicles, pinkish-white with underside of petals rose. A tall-growing variety. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Scabra—(Rough-leaved Deutzia). Very vigorous; flowers single white, bell-shaped, in small, erect bunches.

ELAEGNUS—Silver Thorn.

Angustifolia—Fragrant yellow flowers and narrow wooly foliage. Forms a spreading bush with spiny branches. Foliage silvery green. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

Edulis—(Japanese Oleaster or Silver Thorn). Small, yellow flowers, and bright red fruit on long stalks. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

EUONYMUS.

Americanus—(Strawberry Bush). A native shrub of upright growth and slender green branches; bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, scarlet pods. Especially attractive when fruiting. 4 to 5 ft., 35c.; 3 to 4 ft., 25c.

Europaeus—(European Burning Bush or Spindle Tree). A large shrub. Most attractive in fall, when covered with orange-scarlet seed pods. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 4 to 3 ft., 40c.

EXOCHORDA—Pearl Bush.

Grandiflora—A large growing shrub producing large, white flowers in great profusion in March. The best shrub of its season. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell.

Prices. (All varieties are yellow-flowered).

	Each	12	100
3 to 5 ft.....	\$.35	\$3.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.50	12.00
1 to 2 ft.....	.20	1.50	10.00

Fortunei—(Fortune's Forsythia). Bark bright yellow; very vigorous; erect grower; dense masses of golden yellow flowers in March.

Intermedia—(Hybrid Forsythia). A tall-growing form with slender, arching branches.

Suspensa—(Weeping Golden Bell). A graceful form with long-drooping branches; green foliage.

Viridissima—(Golden Bell). Has the darkest green foliage of any of the Forsythias; masses of golden bell-like flowers as the leaves unfold in spring.

GENISTA.

Scoparia—Scotch Broom. Has dark green, rush-like foliage, covered with yellow pea-shaped flowers in spring. Does well on sandy soils and near seashore. 4 to 5 ft., 40c.; \$3.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 30c., \$2 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 20c., \$1.50 for 12.

HALESIA.

Tetrapetra—Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree. Leaves dark green above and pale below; lovely pure white flowers, resembling those of snowdrop but larger. 2 to 3 ft., 35c. \$3.50 for 12.

HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel.

Virginiana—A large growing shrub; bears small, bright yellow flowers in late fall; leaves roughly heart-shape. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Arborescens Sterilis—Hills of Snow Hydrangea. A recent introduction of great value. Blooms large, snowy white. Begins to bloom in June and lasts almost the entire summer. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 1½ to 2 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Paniculata Grandiflora—Hardy Hydrangea. A most valuable shrub, which produces in July, immense panicles of pure white flowers and lasts for several weeks. Largely used for massing and is also excellent for single specimens.

	Each	12	100
30 to 36 inches.....	35c	\$3.50	\$25.00
24 to 30 inches.....	25c	2.50	18.00
18 to 24 inches.....	20c	1.75	14.00

Tree Form or Standards.....50c 5.00

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

These are the Hydrangeas usually grown in tubs, producing large panicles of beautiful flowers of various shades of color. Large, waxy, green leaves. Prices, except where noted

	Each	12	100
12 to 18 in., 3 to 5 branches.....	40c	\$4.00	
8 to 12 in., 2 to 3 branches.....	25c	2.50	\$20.00
4-inch Pot-plants	20c	1.75	15.00
2-inch Pot-plants	12c	1.25	10.00

Cyanocladia—Strong grower, branches purple, flowers pink.

Gen. Vic. de Vibraye—A new French sort. Flowers bright rose, large and early. Large 4-in. pot-plants, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Japonica—A standard variety with large pink flowers.

Lilie Mouilliere—A beautiful new variety, brilliant carmine rose. Large 4 in. pot-plants, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Mad. Maurice Hamar—Delicate rose, easily turning blue. 4-in. pot-plants, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Mousseline—A beautiful mauve-rose, with cream colored center is the description given, but easily turns blue. 4-in. pot-plants, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Otaksa—Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers, according to soil. An old favorite.

Radiant—Splendid Rose Carmine. 4 in. pot-plants, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Ramis Pictis—Branches deep red; flowers deep rose in immense trusses. 4 in. pot-plants, 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Thos. Hogg—Pure white flowers, in large trusses. A favorite sort.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

Calycinum—A low growing shrub with almost evergreen foliage and large, showy, yellow flowers in summer. Valuable for borders or for ground cover. Strong, field-grown plants, 15c.; \$1.25 for 12; \$10 for 100.

Moserianum—Gold Flower. A fine dwarf shrub, growing to two feet; foliage dark green, large, single, bright, golden yellow flowers, produced during the entire summer, beginning in May. Strong plants 12 to 18 inches, 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

ILEX—Holly.

Verticillata—Deciduous Holly, Black Alder or Winterberry. Clusters of white flowers in May; bright scarlet fruit in fall and winter. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

INDIGOFERA—Indigo Plant.

Dosua—A low, much branched shrub, with compound leaves; delicate reddish-purple flowers in racemes. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

JASMINUM—Jasmine.

Nudiflorum—Naked-Flowered Jasmine. Golden yellow flowers before leaves appear in early spring. A very hardy, drooping, graceful shrub with dark-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$3 for 12; 18 to 24 in., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Officinale—Common White Jasmine. Vigorous grower; has a profusion of pure white fragrant flowers, shining out from the glossy leaves. 12 to 18 inches, 25c.

LAGERSTROEMIA—Crape Myrtle.

The Crape Myrtle is the pride of the Southern garden. One must see them to fully appreciate their matchless beauty. Beginning to bloom in June, they continue until

fall. Massed together or with other shrubs, they are very fine. We offer an exceptionally fine lot of Crape Myrtles in the separate colors priced below:

	Each	12	100
2 to 3 ft.	25c.	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 ft.	35c.	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 ft.	50c.	5.00	35.00

Lavender—			
2 to 3 ft.	25c.	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 ft.	35c.	3.00	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	40c.	4.00	30.00
5 to 6 ft.	50c.	5.00	40.00

Purple—			
5 to 7 ft.	50c.	5.00	

Crimson and White—			
2 to 3 ft.	40c.	4.00	
3 to 4 ft.	50c.	5.00	

LIGUSTRUM—Privet.

(For prices on Hedge Plants, see page...)

Amurensis—Amoor Privet. Shapely plants of this evergreen variety for specimen planting. 2 to 3 ft., 20c., \$2 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12.

Ibota—Japanese Privet. Large glossy distinct foliage, fragrant white flowers in great profusion. 3 to 4 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12.

Ovalifolium—California Privet. Shapely plants. 3 to 4 ft., 25c., \$2 for 12.

Ovalifolium Aurea Variegata—Variegated California Privet. Similar in every way to its parent, except its variegated foliage, which is very striking. 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12.

Chamae Alba-Marginatum—A distinct variety with slightly variegated bluish-green foliage. White flowers followed by many large size black berries. 3 to 4 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 4 to 5 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12.

LONICERA—Bush Honeysuckle.

Fragrantissima—Highly esteemed for its sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which begin to bloom in February and last for a long period. 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12; 4 to 5 ft., 50c., \$5 for 12.

Lebedouri—Ledebour's Honeysuckle. Valued for its deep pink flowers in May. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Maackii—A vigorous growing shrub, with large green leaves; flowers yellow. A new variety of great merit. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.; \$3 for 12.

Morovi—Japanese Honeysuckle. Pure white flowers, bright red fruit from August till late in fall. 18 to 24 in., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12.

Mundeniensis—A vigorous upright growing shrub with deep green leaves; flowers yellow and white followed by red berries. 3 to 4 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 4 to 5 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12.

Standishii—Standish's Honeysuckle. Its attractions are fragrant, early flowers, red berries and half evergreen foliage. 3 to 4 ft., 30c.; \$3 for 12.

Tartaria Alba—Tartarian White Honeysuckle. An erect shrub, bearing white flowers in May, followed by red berries. Foliage dark green. 1 to 2 ft., 20c., \$1.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12.

Tartaria Rubra—Tartarian Red Honeysuckle. Similar to above, except it has pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

MAGNOLIA.

(See Ornamental Trees.)

PHILADELPHUS—Mock Orange.

Coronarius—Common Mock Orange. An erect, growing shrub with clusters of pure white, fragrant flowers. An old favorite.

	Each	12	100
5 to 6 ft., heavy.....	60c.	\$6.00	
4 to 5 ft., strong.....	50c.	5.00	
3 to 4 ft., strong.....	35c.	3.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched, 25c.	2.00	15.00	
1 to 2 ft., branched.....	15c.	1.25	10.00

Lemoinei Erectus—Upright grower, covered with fragrant, white flowers in June, 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 1 to 2 ft., 15c., \$1.50 for 12.

PRUNUS—Plum.

Pissardii—Purple-Leaved Plum. Vigorous, upright grower, foliage maroon-red, very handsome from early spring until late fall. 5 to 7 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12.

Triloba—Double-Flowered Plum. A very desirable early flowering, ornamental shrub. Double flowers of a delicate pink shade are produced, covering the slender branches. Blooms in April. 3 to 5 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12.

PTELIA—Hop Tree.

Trifoliata—A shrub of strong growth and dark green foliage; flowers in May followed by clusters of winged seeds. 3 to 4 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Trifoliata Aurea—Plants similar to above, except have golden-green foliage. Price same as above.

PUNICA—Pomegranite.

These are valuable summer flowering, tall-growing shrubs, beginning to bloom in May and lasting the entire summer. They are Southern plants and should be planted in protected places around Richmond and further North. Prices on following varieties: 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Granatum Alba—Double creamy white.

var. Rubra Pleno—Double red flowers in profusion, in May.

var. Ouan Leroy—Double scarlet; distinct.

RHAMNUS—Buckthorn.

Paliurus—Jerusalem Thorn or Christ's Thorn. A spreading spicy shrub to 10 ft.; small green foliage, brownish yellow fruits, somewhat drooping in habit. 6 to 7 ft., 75c.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.

RHODOTYPUS.

Kerrioides—White Kerria. A beautiful and distinct shrub from Japan; handsome foliage, large single white flowers followed by black berries, which are retained during the winter. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

RIBES.

Aureum—Yellow-Flowering Currant. A native species with yellow flowers and shiny-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

Sanguineum — Red-Flowering Currant. Charming crimson flowers in early spring; rough, blue-black fruit. A fine variety. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

ROBINIA.

Hispida Rosea—Rose or Moss Locust. A most attractive dwarf shrub to 3 feet; very showy rose-colored flowers, produced in racemes in April. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12; \$15 for 100.

SALVIA.

Greggii—Hardy, everblooming, red-flowering Sage. (See Hardy Perennials for prices).

SPIRAEA.

Prices, except where noted:

	Each	12	100
4 to 5 ft., strong bushes...	45c.	\$4.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft., strong bushes...	35c.	3.50	20.00
2 to 3 ft., nice bushes...	25c.	2.50	15.00

SPRING BLOOMING SPIRAEAS.

Arguta—Feathery foliage and profuse, pure white flowers in early April. Dwarf.

Opulifolia—Strong grower; flat clusters of white flowers, followed by red berries. Tall.

Opulifolia Aurea—Similar to above, with golden foliage.

Prunifolia fl. pl.—Bridal Wreath. Shining dark green foliage, turning orange in fall. Small, double-white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long snow-white garlands. Tall.

Reevesiana—Slightly drooping shrub; clusters of pure white flowers almost covering the branches in April. Holds its green foliage well into fall. Tall.

Thunbergii—Graceful feathery foliage; flowering early in spring; the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping. Pure white flowers. Dwarf. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12; 18 to 24 in., 25c., \$2.50 for 12.

Van Houttei—Forms a graceful pendulous bush, 5 to 6 ft. high. Surpasses all other Spiraeas in beauty and shape. Clusters of pure white flowers in April. Fine for hedges or specimens.

PERPETUAL BLOOMING SPIRAEAS.

Anthony Waterer—Dwarf grower, seldom over 3 feet; bears heads of crimson flowers continually during the summer. Makes a fine low-growing hedge. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12, \$15 for 100; 18 to 24 in., 20c., \$2 for 12, \$12 for 100.

Bumalda—Very handsome; clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers during the summer. Dwarf. 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 18 to 24 in., 20c., \$2 for 12.

Callosa Alba—Very dwarf; compact shape; blooms all summer, white flowers. 18 to 24 in., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Callosa Rosea—A form of above with deep pink flowers. Price same as above.

Callosa Superba—A form of above with delicate light pink flowers. Price same as above.

Callosa—Bluish green leaves, purple when young, abundance of deep rosy flowers, which last nearly all summer. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

Douglas—Has spikes of lovely rose-colored flowers during the summer months. Tall.

Latifolia—Meadow Queen. An upright shrub with reddish-brown branches, growing 4 to 5 feet high; leaves bright green; flowers bluish-pink in large pyramidal panicles. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Nobleana—Of upright growth, 4 to 5 feet; flowers light pink in dense pyramidal panicles. One of the best summer blooming Spiraeas. 4 to 5 ft., 45c.; \$4.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Rotundifolia—An irregular growing shrub with heavy round leaves; flowers white. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Semperflorens—Erect grower with large clusters of pretty pink flowers in July and August. 4 to 5 ft., 45c.; \$4.50 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

STAPHYLEA.

Pinnata—Job's Tears. Flowers in racemes in April and May; erect growth; compound glaucous leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.; \$3 for 12.

STEPHANANDRA.

Flexuosa—Graceful drooping habit; leaves finely cut; flowers creamy white in June. In fall, the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

SYMPHORICARPOS—St. Peter's Wort

Price—2 to 3 ft., 25c.; \$2.50 for 12.

Racemosus—Snowberry. A popular hardy shrub of medium size and bushy form, small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy white berries in fall.

Vulgaris—Coral Berry or Indian Currant. Vigorous, quick growing shrub; covered with reddish-purple berries, which persist all winter. Excellent for border along woods.

Variegatus—Of spreading, low-growing habit; foliage delicately variegated.

SYRINGA—Lilac.

Japonica—A tree-like form, with glossy leathery leaves; flowers yellowish-white, blooming after other Lilacs have gone. 4 to 5 ft., 50c.; \$5 for 12.

Josikae—Hungarian Lilac. Violet flowers and shining deep green leaves, valued for its late blooms; single.

Pekinensis—Chinese Lilac. Dark green leaves; flowers white in terminal racemes. In standard form 6 to 7 feet, \$1 each.

Persica—Persian Lilac. Small foliage; flowers bright purple; slender arching branches. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.

Vulgaris—Common Purple Lilac. Bluish-purple flowers, very fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 18 to 24 in., 20c., \$1.50 for 12.

Vulgaris Alba—Common White Lilac. The well known old fashioned variety, with pure white flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 50c., \$5 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12.

Prices on following Lilacs. Each 12
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....50c. \$5.00
2 to 3 ft., well branched.....35c. 3.50

Alphonse Lavallee—Double, blue, shaded violet. (2 to 3 ft. size only).

Chas. X.—Single, strong grower, trusses large, reddish-purple.

Comte Horace de Choiseul—Double, blue in bud, white when open; large trusses. (3 to 4 ft. size only).

Ludwig Spath—Single, dark purplish-red. Fine.

Marly Rubra—Single, purplish-red; free flowering. 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

Mme. Lemoine—Fine double white. (2 to 3 ft. size only).

Michael Buchner—Double, pale, lilac; very large.

Pyramidalis—Double, pale lilac, carmine in bud. Very fine.

Violet Double—A vigorous sort with handsome double flowers. 4 to 5 ft., 60c.

VIBURNUM.

Acerifolium—Maple-Leaved Viburnum. Produces flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; many black berries in summer and fall. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Dentatum—Arrow-wood. Dentate, heart-shaped leaves, assuming rich purple and red in fall. Flowers greenish-white, pretty, dark blue berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 30c.; \$3 for 12.

Lantana—Wayfaring Tree. Large shrub; white flowers in large clusters in April, followed by red fruits; has peculiar soft leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Opulus—High Bush Cranberry. Very fine in flower, berries are scarlet, which hang on during winter. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 4 to 5 ft., 50c.

Opulus Sterile—Common Snowball. Globes of pure white flowers. Very fine. 18 to 24 in., 25c., \$2.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 30c., \$3 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 40c., \$4 for 12.

Plicatum—Japan Snowball. Upright, bushy growth with large bunches of white flowers; dark green foliage, beautifully crimped. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 4 to 5 ft., 75c.

VITEX—Chaste or Hemp Tree.

	Each	12
4 to 5 ft., very bushy.....	50c.	\$5.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	35c.	3.50
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	25c.	2.50

Agnus Castus—A shrub or small tree with strong aromatic odor; grayish stare-shaped leaves; flowers pale lilac. In bloom from June till September.

Agnus Castus Alba—A form of above with creamy-white flowers.

WEIGELA—Diervilla.

Prices, except where noted:

	Each	12	100
4 to 5 ft., strong bushes.....	40c.	\$4.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., well branched.....	30c.	3.00	18.00
2 to 3 ft., branched.....	20c.	2.00	12.00
1 to 2 ft.	15c.	1.25	10.00

Amabilis—Deep-pink flowers. One of the best.
Arborea—**Grandiflora**—White shaded pink; upright habit. Good sort.
Floribunda—Deep pink to red; vigorous.
Grandiflora—Rosy-pink flowers.
Eva Rathke—Brilliant crimson, blooming for a long time. (3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft. sizes only).
Isoline—White with yellowish eye.

Mme. Billard—Upright growth; white and pink flowers.
Mme. Dauvesse—Pink and white mottled.
Purpurata—A profuse bloomer with purplish-red flowers.

VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

Prices, except where noted:

	Each	12	100
1-year, strong plants.....	15c.	\$1.50	\$10.00
2-year, strong plants....	25c.	\$2.50	\$15.00

Akebia, Quinata—A Japanese vine, with fresh green foliage; small purple flowers in March.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia—Virginia Creeper. A rapid growing native vine with green leaves, changing to brilliant scarlet in fall. Clings firmly to walls, etc.

—**Engelmanni**—Similar to preceding, with smaller and more dense green foliage, assuming brilliant tints of red in fall. Will cling to walls no other vine will grow on.

A. Veitchii—Japanese or Boston Ivy. A deciduous vine of rapid growth; suitable for covering walls, stumps, etc.

Bignonia Radicans—Trumpet Vine. A vigorous native, hardy climbing vine with orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers, in July and August.

Rubra—The dark green foliage and free flowering habit of this vine makes it most desirable for decorative use.

Celastrus Obliquatus—Oriental Bittersweet. A rapid climbing shrub with orange-yellow flowers and crimson seeds; fine for trellis. Strong plants, 35c. each.

Scandens—False Bittersweet. A rapid growing shrubby vine, flowers yellow, orange seed pods and scarlet seeds, persisting through the winter.

Clematis paniculata—Japanese Clematis. Flowers white, star-shaped, blooming in

Rosea—An elegant sort with abundance of rose-colored flowers.
Variegata—The golden variegated leaves hold their color well. An excellent shrub for color contrast. 3 to 4 ft., 35c., \$3.50 for 12; 2 to 3 ft., 25c., \$2.50 for 12.

XANTHOCERAS.

Sorbifolia—Forms a round upright bush with red bark. Terminal clusters of orchid-like, white flowers, reddish copper-colored at base. Blooms in early April. 3 to 4 ft., 35c.; 2 to 3 ft., 25c.

summer and fall on long shoots, handsome green foliage.

—**Duchess of Edinburg**—Double white, fragrant; 45c each.

—**Henryi**—Large creamy, white, free grower and bloomer. 50c. each.

—**Jackmani**—Large, rich, velvety purple flowers in profusion. One of the best. 50c. each.

Euonymus Radicans—Climbing Euonymus. A trailing evergreen of rapid growth, suited for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging.

Radicans Variegata—Form similar to above with pretty variegated leaves.

Hedera Helix—English Ivy. A grand evergreen vine, with large dark green leaves.

Kadsura Japonica—A handsome Japanese climbing vine, making phenomenal growth of 40 to 50 feet in a season; broad green leaves. Valuable for covering trellis, etc.

Lonicera Japonica—Japanese Honeysuckle. A very vigorous evergreen climber, white flowers, changing yellow. Good for trellises and ground covers. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12; \$10 for 100.

Semperfirreus—Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. A strong growing vine with odorless, coral-scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Periploca Graeca—Silk Vine. A high-growing climber with numerous, handsome, very narrow, dark green, shining leaves. Flowers reddish brown, fragrant; very fine.

Wistaria Chinensis—Chinese Wistaria. A very strong grower, it climbs high and twines tightly. Flowers, sky-blue in drooping clusters in early spring. 3-year strong plants, 50c.; smaller size, 35c.

HEDGE PLANTS

Every person who owns property, whether it is a large estate or small city lot, desires to have the boundaries of his place defined in some way. Nothing is better suited for this purpose or more ornamental than a living green hedge of some sort. A hedge will beautify the plainest kind of grounds, and add wonderfully to the value of any piece of property. Hedges are not only ornamental, but useful for defining property or road lines, for seclusion and for screening out undesirable objects.

Planting a Hedge—To make a good hedge the ground should be well prepared before planting. Open trench 15 to 18 inches wide and fully as deep. Then set plants, about 6 inches apart, in case of privet, and fill the trench with good rich soil. Be careful to pack dirt around the roots well. The same soil might be used, provided a liberal quan-

tity of well rotted cow manure is added. This will insure rapid and strong root growth, which means strong top growth, and will more than repay for the additional trouble and expense.

After plants are set, they should be cut back to a uniform height, say 6 or 8 inches from ground, so as to make an even growing hedge. If a very thick and broad hedge is desired, a double row of plants, spaced 6 inches apart, should be planted.

Not less than 50 plants will be furnished at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate.

Althea—Hibiscus, in variety:

	Per 100
4-5 ft.	\$18.00
3-4 ft.	12.00
2-3 ft.	9.00
1-2 ft.	6.00

Berberis Thunbergii—(Thunberg's Barberry).

See page 17.

	Per 100
18-24 in.	\$15.00
12-15 in.	10.00
8-12 in.	6.00

Buxus Serrulata—(Dwarf Box Edging).

See page 14 for other Boxes.

	Per 100
6-8 in.	\$ 8.00
4-6 in.	6.00

Enonymus Japonica—

	Per 100
18-24 in.	\$20.0
12-18 in.	15.00

Hydrangea paniculata Grandiflora—(Hardy

Hydrangea). See page 19.

	Per 100
Strong plants, 2-3 ft.	\$12.00

Ovalifolium—(California Privet).

	Per 100	Per 1,000
1 year, 24-30 in., well branched.	\$2.00	\$15.00
1 year, 18-24 in., well branched.	1.50	12.50
1 year, 12-18 in., well branched.	1.25	10.00
2 and 3 year, 2-2½ ft., well branched	2.25	16.00
2 and 3 year, 2½-3 ft., well branched	2.50	20.00
2 and 3 year, 3-4 ft., well branched	2.75	22.00
2 and 3 year, 4-5 ft., well branched	3.50	30.00

Ligustrum—Privet. See page 20.**Amurensis**—(Amoor River Privet).

	100	1,000
30-36 in., well branched	\$4.00	\$35.00
24-30 in., well branched	3.50	30.00
18-24 in., well branched	3.00	25.00
12-18 in., well branched	2.50	20.00
8-12 in., well branched	1.75	15.00

Ibota—Japan or Chinese Privet.

Per 100

Strong plants, 3-4 ft., well branched, \$4.00

Rosa Rugosa—(Japanese Rose).

Per 100

Nice bushy plants, 2 year,	12-18 in.	\$10.00
18-24 in.	15.00	
24-36 in.	20.00	

Spirea Van Houttei—Van Houtte's Spirea. See page 21.

Per 100

Strong plants, 1-2 ft.	\$ 5.00
Strong plants, 2-3 ft.	10.00
Strong plants, 3-4 ft.	15.00

American Arborvitae—

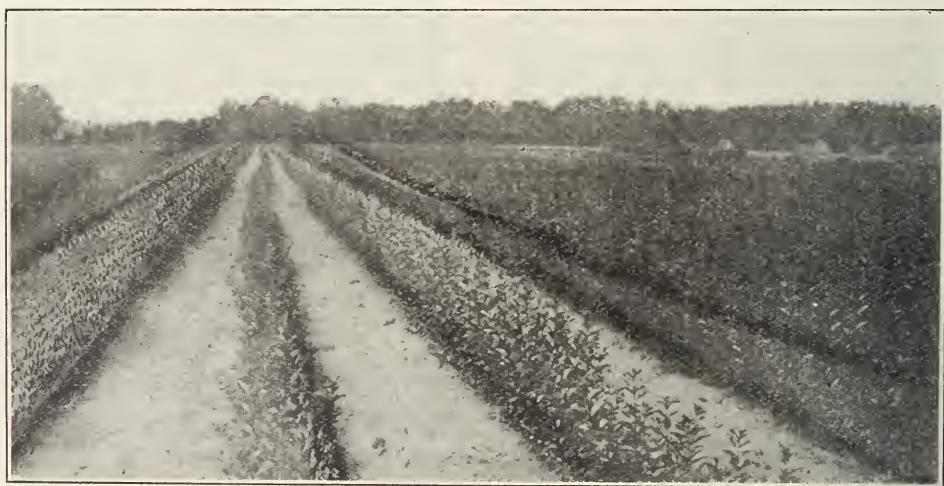
Per 100

12-18 inches	\$18.00
18-24 inches	25.00

Norway Spruce—See page 11.

Per 100

3 to 4 ft., without ball	\$25.00
3 to 4 ft., with ball and burlapped..	35.00



Field of 1-Year California Privet.

DECORATIVE AND FLOWERING PLANTS

Asparagus Plumbosus Nana—Climbing Asparagus, with feathery green foliage. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. pot-plants, 10c. each; \$1 for 12; by mail, prepaid, 15c. each; \$1.25 for 12. 4-in. pot-plants, 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

BEDDING PLANTS.

ALTHERNANTHERIAS—For Edging.

Aurea—yellow and green.

Rosea—Broad-leaved; red and bronze.

Carroll Pink—Bright rose-pink foliage.

Plain Green—Compact.

10c. each; 75c. for 12; \$3.50 for 100.

ACALYPHA.

Triumphans—Ovate leaves, bright red, marked darker shades. Showy foliage plants as bright as Coleus and less apt to wilt in dry hot suns. 10c. each.

ALOYSIA CITRIODORA.

The well known "Lemon Verbena," noted for its delightful fragrance of foliage. No garden is complete without it. 10c. each; \$1 for 12.

REX BEGONIAS—Pointed Leaf.

A fine collection of above in various colors. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

CENTUREA.

Gymnocarpia—Dusty Miller. Extensively used for borders of flower beds. 10c. each; 20 for \$1; \$3.50 for 100.

CANNAS.

We offer the following varieties, most suitable for bedding and borders.

Crimson Bedder—Scarlet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet.

Hungaria—The leading pink Canna, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft.

Richard Wallace—Yellow, 5 ft.

Duke of Marlboro—Crimson maroon, 5 ft.

Souv. d'Antoine Crozy—Crimson-scarlet, border golden yellow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

King Humbert—Bronze-leaved. Magnificent. 4 ft.

Prices on above, 10c. each; \$1.00 for 12; \$6 for 100.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR CIRCULAR CANNA BEDS.

6 Feet.	
Center	1
1st row	4
2nd row	10
Total plants	15

Price, \$1.25 net.

8 Feet.	
Center	2
1st row	8
2nd row	14
Total plants	24

Price, \$2 net.

10 Feet.	
Center and 1st row.....	7
2nd row	12
3rd Row	18
Total plants	37

Price, \$3 net.

By express or mail, prepaid.

CARNATIONS.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pot-plants, 10c.; 20 for \$1.

Matchless—Pure white, large, long stemmed and free blooming, delightfully sweet.

Gloriosa—(New). Pure pink. One of the loveliest shades among carnations.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

(Large-flowered).

We are in a position to offer these in pink, white, red and yellow, in large flowered varieties, from early, medium to late. 10c. each; \$1 for 12; \$5 for 100.

COLEUS.

10c. each; 75c. for 12; \$5 for 100.

Beckwith's Gem—Dark velvety maroon, bordered fiery red.

Golden Crown—Excellent bedder, bright yellow.

Verschaffelti—Rich, velvety crimson. Best dark sort for bedding.

DAHLIAS.

15c. each; \$1.50 for 12; \$10 for 100.

CACTUS TYPE.

Flora—Pure white; long stems, good for cutting.

Sequoia—Deep saffron yellow, suffused with red.

Standard Bearer—Bright, pure scarlet; flowers large.

Pink Pearl—A beautiful pink and white variety of perfect Cactus type.

DECORATIVE TYPE.

Kriemhilde—Deep maroon-red. A fine cutting sort.

Henry Patrick—A splendid pure white, very large and graceful.

La France—(New). Flowers large; soft rosy pink with cream center.

SHOW TYPE.

Queen Victoria—Beautiful quilled yellow.

Dreer's White—One of the best pure white show dahlias for cutting.

Grand Duke Alexis—Very large, perfect form; white, tinged with lavender.

A. D. Livonia—Perfect pink, with quilled petals.

Red Hussar—Flowers full, recurved to ball shape; fiery cardinal.

GERANIUMS.

10c. each; \$1 for 12; \$6 for 100.

Rose Scented—Fragrant.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES.

The list of varieties we offer are only standard sorts that are known to be good. These trees are mostly propagated from best-bearing trees and hence should bear young and abundantly.

Price, except where noted: 2 years, well branched, 5 to 7 ft., each, 25c.; \$2.50 for 12; \$15 for 100; 2 years, branched, 3 to 5 ft., each, 20c.; \$2 for 12; \$12 for 100.

SUMMER APPLES.

Early Harvest—Large yellow, popular sort; June.

Early Ripe—Large yellow; sub-acid; good market sort; June.

Fanny—Medium to large red apple of dessert quality, with mild sub-acid flavor. Annual bearer. July.

Horse—Medium, greenish yellow; coarse grain. Popular old sort. August.

Maldens Blush—Medium, flat, yellow, with blush. August.

Perkins—Fine eating sort; light yellow; tender white flesh; mild-acid. 30c. each; \$3 for 12.

Beauty Poitevine—Rosy salmon, shaded orange; double.

Mad. Barney—Brilliant rose; double.

La Favorite—Pure white; double.

S. A. Nutt—Vivid crimson; double.

Mad. Salleroi—Silver and green, for bordering.

GARDENIA.

2 1/2 in. pot-plants, 15c.; \$1.25 for 12.

Florida. Cape Jasmine—The lovely green-leaved, handsome plant; large, sweet-scented flowers.

HELIOTROPS.

10c. each; 10 for 50c.

Jersey Beauty—Bright, mauve purple. Best for all purposes.

Florence Nightingale—Rich, dark purple; fine for bedding.

IMPATIENS.

Sultana—An ever-blooming bedding plant, useful, also for window boxes or pot-plants. 10c. each; \$1 for 12.

Red June—Medium, oblong, deep red, sub-acid. Bears and ships well. July.

Sweet June—Medium, greenish yellow; juicy and sweet.

Summer Pippin—This is a new variety introduced by us of much merit. It produces fruit of large size, red with dark red stripes. Begins to ripen in August and lasts through September. First size, 40c. each; second size, 30c. each.

Sheep Nose—Fruit large at base, tapering to apex; brown russet red; tender and fine. August.

Summer Queen—Large, red-striped, sub-acid; good flavor and profitable.

Yellow Transparent—Medium, yellow; good quality. A productive, popular variety of dwarfish habit. Bears when young.

We can also supply a few of each of the following summer sorts: Gravenstein, Sweet Bough, Red Astrichan and Early Strawberry.

FALL VARIETIES.

Bonum—Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September.

Fall Cheese—Medium; striped and dotted, very tender, mild sub-acid. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large; greenish yellow, tender. September.

Grimes Golden—Medium, crisp, tender, aromatic, fine quality. September and October.

Wood's Favorite—Beautiful orange yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, fine grained; crisp, sub-acid of best quality. 30c. each; \$3 for 12; 3 to 5 ft., 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Mellow Newtons

Albemarle Pippin—Large yellow, juicy and good. Adapted to limestone soils.

Arkansas Black—Large, dark red; yellow flesh; firm, fine grained. Good keeper.

Baldwin—Rather large; striped with red; flesh yellowish.

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, coarse, sub-acid. A market sort.

Delicious—Medium to large; roundish, skin dark red with yellow background. A heavy bearer and good keeper; extra fine. 5 to 7 ft., 30c. each; \$3 for 12; 3 to 5 ft., 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

Gano—Similar to Ben Davis, but darker red.

King David—Vigorous tree; fruit large, dark red of good quality. A leading new variety. Price, same as Delicious.

Limbertwig—Medium; yellow and russet, shaded with dull red; flesh firm, sub-acid. An old sort.

Lowry—(Dixie, or Mosby's Best). Dark red with small specks. A splendid keeper and good quality. Bears young and regularly.

Missouri Pippin—Medium to large, red; good grower, young and immense bearer.

Mammoth Black Twig—A seedling of Winesap; fruit darker red and of larger size; strong, upright grower; fine flavor. One of the best winter apples.

McIntosh Red—Large, roundish; bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid. Good.

Northwestern Greening—Large, greenish-yellow. Good for dessert use. Bears young.

Northern Spy—Large, somewhat ribbed; striped with purplish-red; tender, mild, sub-acid.

Rome Beauty—Large, round, yellow skin, shaded and striped with bright red; juicy, good quality.

Stayman's Winesap—A seedling of Winesap; large, bright red, of best quality. In habit and shape the tree is like its parent. A commercial sort.

Winter Banana—Large, clear, pale yellow, with beautiful pinkish-red blush; flesh golden yellow, firm and juicy. A good productive, hardy apple. 5 to 7 ft., 30c. each; \$3 for 12; 3 to 5 ft., 25c each; \$2.50 for 12.

Winter Sweet Paradise—Medium, roundish, light yellow, sweet, with pear flavor; upright grower.

Winesap—The old-fashioned Winesap. There is no better to be had; needs no description.

York Imperial—(Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium; whitish, shaded and crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy and sub-acid.

Yellow Bellflower—Large yellow, with tinge of red; crisp and juicy; good cooking sort. We can also supply a few trees of Huntsman's Favorite and Jonathan.

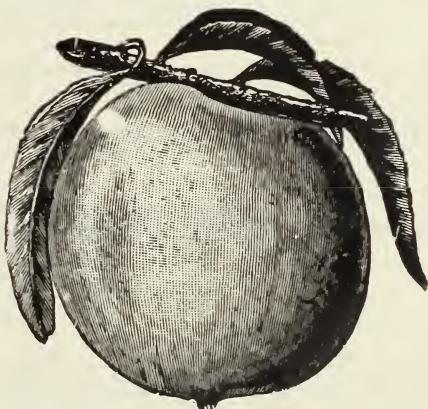
CRAB APPLES.

4 to 6 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

Siberian Red—Small waxen yellow and red. August.

Siberian Yellow—Small yellow; rather good to eat. August.

PEACHES.



Price, 1 year, 3 to 5 ft., each, 20c.; \$2 for 12; \$12 for 100.

Alexander—Medium, bright red; profitable home and market sort. Late bloomer. June.

Bilyeu's Late—Fruit of large size, color white with a beautiful blush cheek, flesh white.

Carman—Large white, with deep flush; flesh tender, juicy and of fine flavor; profitable market sort. Last of June.

Champion—Very large, sweet, rich and juicy; creamy white with red cheek. Very hardy. Last of July.

Chairs Choice—Large, yellow with red cheek; fine quality. Last of August.

Crawfords Early—A good quality, yellow. A market variety. July.

Crawfords Late—A yellow peach, similar to above, ripening the last of July.

Elberta—An excellent, large, highly-colored, yellow peach. The most popular peach grown. Early August.

Salway—Large, dull yellow, red cheek; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and good flavor. August 15.

Stump the World—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality. August 1.

Smock Free—Large, orange-yellow skin. A good late sort.

Sneed—Medium, oval-shaped; creamy-white, with crimson blush; flesh firm, sweet, fine quality. Ripens before Alexander. June 1. *Saw*

Victor—Medium to large; pleasant, sub-acid flavor; sub-cling. Last of May.

Mamie Ross—Very large; white, with rosy cheek; semi-cling; good flavor. June 10.

Mountain Rose—Large white, with red cheek; flesh tinged pink, juicy, very good. July 20.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES.

Albright—Large white, changing to light-orange; juicy, sweet, very good; ripens middle of October.

Heath Cling—Often called White Heath. Flesh pure white to stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma. Very popular for preserving and pickling.

Indian Blood—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins; flesh deep pink, very juicy. Middle of August.

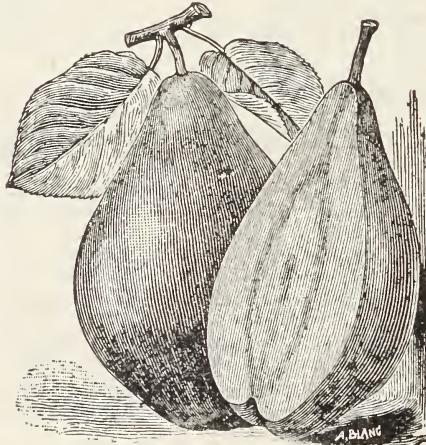
Levey's Late—Large, deep yellow, shaded brownish-red in the sun; flesh firm and juicy. October 1.

SMALL PEACH TREES.

	Each	Per 12	Per 100
2 to 3 ft. size.....	\$.10	\$1.00	\$6.00
2 to 3 ft. size, by mail prepaid .....	.12	1.25	

We can furnish only the following varieties in the small size quoted above: Alexander, Carman, Crawfords Early, Elberta, Smock Free, Victor, Greensboro, Heath Cling.

PEARS.



Price, except where noted: 2 years, 4 to 6 ft., each, 40c.; \$4 for 12; \$20 for 100.

Bartlett—Large, yellow, most popular. August.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, juicy, melting. Fine tree, regular bearer. September.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, splashed with red; melting, sweet. July.

Doyenne d'Ete—Best, very early. Small, red cheek. June.

Duchess—Large, rather russet, good flavor. Last of August.

Flemish Beauty—Large, melting, sweet; handsome. September.

Garber—Large, pretty yellow with red cheek. Resembles Kieffer, but ripens last of August. A thrifty grower and valuable sort.

Koonee—Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet; very good. June.

Kieffer—Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle; very juicy, good quality. Begins to bear at three to four years old. One of the surest bearers. 5 to 7 ft., 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12; \$15 for 100; 3 to 5 ft., 20c. each; \$2 for 12; \$12 for 100.

Le Conte—Very large, smooth; medium quality. Good market sort. Vigorous and productive. August.

Wilder—Small to medium; yellow with dark red cheek; melting, sweet and very good. June.

Seckel—Of delicious, sweet flavor; melting; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Worden Seckel—A seedling of Seckel and fully its equal in flavor and quality, but far surpasses it in size, form, color and beauty. Tree an upright grower, heavy and constant bearer. Ripens just after Seckel. 4 to 6 ft., 60c.; \$6 for 12.

DWARF PEARS.

Price on following varieties:
2 years, 3 to 4 ft., 35c. each; \$3 for 12; \$18 for 100.

Pear trees become dwarfed when grafted on Quince roots. When thus grafted they fruit much younger. They are suited for garden planting or where space is limited. We can furnish Bartlett, Duchess, Lawrence, Kieffer and Seckel.

CHERRIES.

Price, except where noted:
2 years, 4 to 6 ft., 50c. each; \$4.50 for 12.

SWEET CHERRIES.

Black Tartarian—Late, large, purplish black; tender, juicy, sweet. July.

Bing—One of the largest black, sweet cherries. Flesh juicy, but firm. A good shipper.

Governor Wood—Large, heart-shaped; light yellow and red; juicy, sweet and rich. June.

Lambert—One of the largest sweet cherries and one of the best in quality; dark red, turning almost jet black when ripe; flesh firm, meaty, rich. Tree hardy, a strong grower and a young and heavy bearer.

Napoleon—The best quality and the most profitable yellow sweet cherry; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. Last of June.

Windsor—Fruit large, liver-colored; flesh firm and of fine quality; one of the hardest of the sweet sorts. June 15.

Yellow Spanish—Fruit large, yellow and bright red, juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

SOUR CHERRIES.

Dyckhouse—Similar to Richmond and ripens just before it. A good market variety. Medium size, red, acid, hardy. June.

Early Richmond—The best early variety; medium size, bright red; hangs well on trees when ripe.

English Morello—Valuable late sort, and bears on very young trees; fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, rich acid. Good for canning.

Large Montmorency—Largest and strongest grower of all sour cherries. Ripens after Richmond. A leading market sort.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy, melting and good flavor; resembles a sweet cherry.

PLUMS.

4 to 6 ft., 40c. each; \$4 for 12.

Abundance—Japanese sort, with large red fruit; juicy, tender and delicious. Very productive. August.

Burbank—Similar to above, but ripens ten days later; bears when quite young.

German Prune—Large oval, purplish-blue plum with bloom, firm and sweet. Free-stone.

Green Gage—Small, but of high excellence; greenish yellow, marked with red, juicy and of fine flavor. August.

Imperial Gage—Large, green; yellow when ripe; tender, juicy and delicious. August.

Red June—Medium; red, covered with bluish bloom; good quality, small pit. Very productive. Last of June.

Satsuma—Large, purplish-red; flesh red; well flavored and firm. Fine for canning. August.

Shropshire Damson—Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; melting and juicy. A favorite old sort for preserving, etc. September.

Wickson—Very large; deep maroon-red; small pit; flesh firm, delicious and sweet. September.

Wild Goose—A favorite old sort; deep red melting and juicy; heavy bearer.

NECTARINE.

Pitmaston Orange—Large; orange and yellow; flesh yellow, rich and fine. Free-stone. September. 4 to 6 ft., 40c. each; \$4 for 12.

APRICOTS.

4 to 6 ft., 40c. each; \$4 for 12.

Moorpark—Large; yellow, with red cheek; sweet, juicy and good quality.

Royal—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and fine flavor.

QUINCES.

Price, except where noted:

3 to 5 ft., 35c. each; \$3.50 for 12.

Angers—A productive old variety. Fruit rather acid. 3 to 5 ft., 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

Orange, or Apple—Large, round; fine late sort. Very heavy bearer.

Rea's Mammoth—A very large and fine sort. Thrifty grower and productive. One of the best varieties.

FIGS.

With some protection in winter, this valuable fruit can be grown successfully in Virginia and adjoining states.

Price of trees:

2 year, strong, 35c. each; \$3.50 for 12; 1 year, strong, 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

Brown Turkey—Medium, brown sweet and excellent; very prolific. One of the hardest sorts.

Brunswick—Very large, violet; pulp thick; good quality. Productive and hardy.

Sugar or Celestial—Medium; pale violet; sweet, excellent, prolific. Hardest of all Figs.

Martin—Medium to large; brown skin; excellent late sort. A fine preserving sort. Very hardy.

Celest. MULBERRIES.

5 to 7 ft., 50c each.

Downing Everbearing—Large, good quality; black; ripening almost all summer. Fine for chicken yards.

Nut-Bearing Trees

CHESTNUTS.

Large Spanish Chestnut—Nuts large; not so sweet as American, but command a ready sale. Does well in this locality. Bears early and freely. 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each.

FILBERTS.

Japonica—(Japan). Very distinct, dwarf Chestnut. Extra prolific; produces burs containing four to eight nuts of immense size and fine quality. 3 to 4 ft., 75c. each.

Note: For best success, the Chestnut should be planted on high, well-drained soil.

Chestnuts, American Sweet—Our native sweet Chestnut. 6 to 8 ft., 50c. each; \$5 for 12.

Filberts, European White—Nut oblong and sweet. Grows well in almost any soil. 4 to 6 ft., 40c.; \$4 for 12; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.; \$3 for 12.

WALNUTS.

Black Walnut—Our native Walnut; does well on any well-drained soil. 8 to 10 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Butternut—A walnut producing oily, nutritious kernels for which it is much prized. 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., 40c.; 3 to 4 ft., 30c.

Worden—A seedling of Concord and resembles it in vine and fruit, but has a larger berry and better quality. Ripens a little ahead of Concord. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

Prices of assortment, our selection of varieties:

12 strong vines in 12 best varieties...\$1.25
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties... \$0.00

BLACK OR BLUE VARIETIES.

Clinton—Small berry, medium bunch; strong, vigorous; fine for wine or eating. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

Concord—Large bunch and berry; one of the best and most popular old sorts. 10c. each; \$5 for 100.

Ives—Large bunch and berry; blue, skin thick, flesh pulpy, sweet; vigorous grower and prolific bearer. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

McPike—Bunches very large, compact, with blue bloom; berries very large; seeds small and few. Ripens a little ahead of Concord. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Moore's Early—Similar to Concord in size and shape, but better and earlier. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

Norton's Virginia—Very large bunches of small berries; much prized for their wild flavor, which is a sweet sub-acid when ripe. Also fine for wine. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Japan Walnut—A hardy tree, bearing nuts at three or four years; many trees bearing in the nursery rows. Nut-shaped like Butternut, but thicker shell than the English Walnut. Nuts are borne in clusters of 6 to 10. Very useful and ornamental tree. 6 to 8 ft., 60c.; 4 to 6 ft., 50c.; 3 to 4 ft., 40c.; 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

English Walnut—This valuable tree requires well-drained soil. The trees we offer are all grown from large French nuts, and are thin-shelled; excellent quality. 2 to 3 ft., 35c.; \$3.50 for 12.

GRAVED PECANS.

2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each; \$12 for 12.

Frotscher—Very large, nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound; shell very thin; meat sweet and of good quality. One of the best Pecans grown.

Stuart—Nut large to very large, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; thin shell, very good quality, heavy bearer; excellent.

Schley—Medium to large; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; oblong, slightly flattened; shell thin; plump, rich flavor. One of the best.

Van Deman—Nuts very large, about 40 to 50 to the pound; oblong, thin shell. Good quality.

Seedling Pecans—We have some trees grown from select nuts and should produce nuts of good quality and thin shells. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

Grapes

Prepaid by mail, at 1c. per vine extra.

Prices of assortment, our selection of varieties:

12 strong vines in 12 best varieties...\$1.25
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties... \$0.00

RED GRAPES.

Brighton—Large bunch; berry large, thin skin, best quality. An excellent early sort. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

Catawba—Bunch and berry large, deep red with lilac bloom, juicy, vinous and musky flavor. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

Delaware—Bunch compact, berry medium to small, light red, best quality; the most popular table sort and excellent for making white wines. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Goethe—Bunch and berry large, light red, sweet, juicy with aromatic flavor, ripens in August. 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

Lutie—Sweet, pulpy, skin tough, good quality, vine hardy, vigorous and productive. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Perkins—Pale red, ripens before Concord; sweet, juicy and a very rank grower. Hardy, heavy bearer and comparatively free from rot. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Salem—Very choice red grape, productive and an excellent keeper, fine flavor, very juicy; well shaped bunches. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Wyoming—Similar to Delaware, but larger; sweet and very aromatic. Hardy and productive. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

WHITE GRAPES.

Diamond—Bunch large and compact, berries medium; flesh juicy, very fine quality. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Elvira—Pale green, skin thin, sweet and juicy; a most desirable sort. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Empire State—Bunch large, berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Green Mountain—An extra early grape, skin very thin, tender and sweet, contains only one or two seeds, superb quality. 30c. each; \$3 for 12.

Lady—An excellent old sort, thin skin, tender and fine quality. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Martha—Bunch and berry medium, good quality, very productive; strong grower. 20c. each; \$2 for 12.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, berries large skin thin with a whitish bloom, tender and sweet. 15c. each; \$1.50 for 12.

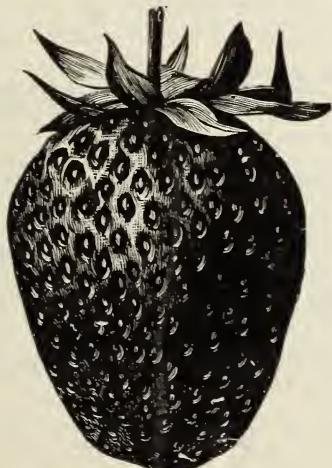
Triumph—Very large bunch, berries medium to large, excellent quality, ripens about September 1st, greenish-white skin, tender and sweet. 30c. each; \$3 for 12.

MUSCADINE GRAPES.

James—Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from 6 to 10; skin thin, pulp tough, sweet and juicy, quality very good, excellent for eating, and making jelly, etc. 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

Seuppernong—Berries large, light brown, skin thick, flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet, with a peculiar musky aroma. Very fine for making white wines. 25c. each; \$2.50 for 12.

STRAWBERRIES.



Any moderately rich soil will produce strawberries. Thoroughly plow, harrow and put in fine condition; then stretch line three and a half feet apart, and set plants one or

two feet apart in rows. Manure may be applied to land, but we prefer some good plant fertilizer, because the manure is apt to contain clover and other grass seeds, which are very objectionable in strawberry rows.

Cultivate enough to keep all weeds and grass down. If harrow is run over land soon after rains it will keep land clean of grass, and will turn runners into the row, which form a mat, and will help to prevent grass in rows. In spring land should have a light mulch, which prevents berries from being gritty, and also helps to keep up moisture in dry weather.

Planting may be done in fall or spring. Prices: 25 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000. By mail, 25c. for 12; 60c. for 100; \$4.50 for 1,000.

St. Louis—After fruiting this for four years it has proven the largest of all the very early ripening sorts, extremely productive, fair quality, light red, and much less acid than most berries. It is one of the best family sorts. The berries are long and somewhat flattened, and too soft for long shipments. The plants are strong, of light green color, very hardy and stand drought well.

Lady Thompson—This variety has been grown world-wide in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soils. It is early, very large, and quite productive.

Richmond—A distinct variety of great value for market and home garden; introduced by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va. We have fruited it for a number of years and find it to be a superior variety. It is a good grower, making abundance of plants. Is very firm; berries bright red color, parting readily from the calyx, which is dark green. Is a perfect bloomer; ripens mid-season and continues fruiting through a long period. It is worthy of trial by all. Plants 50c. per dozen; \$1 per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

Williams' Favorite—We have also tested this variety for four years. The plants are very rich, dark green, very strong and not inclined to make very many runners. This variety is never hurt by late frosts. It does not begin blooming until St. Louis begins to ripen. It ripens very late, the berries are of the very largest size, and, like St. Louis, is less acid than most sorts. It is a heavy cropper and is especially recommended where late varieties are wanted and where strawberries are subject to being killed by frosts.

FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Progressive and Superb—The two best varieties. 50c. for 12; \$4 for 100. By mail, 55c. for 12; \$4.25 for 100.

CURRENTS.

Good two-year, transplanted, 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$7 per 100. By parcel post prepaid, at 2c. per plant extra.

Champion—Black, bunch very large, delicious, hangs long on the bush.

Fay's Prolific—Strong, healthy grower, color deep red, very prolific, best quality.

North Star—Bunch and berry large, bright red, extra fine quality, vigorous.

Pomona—Large, transparent red, few seed, quality best. Holds record for largest yielder. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Victoria—Large, bright red, bunches extremely long; berries medium size, of excellent quality; good, erect grower; very productive; ripens late. 20c.

White Grape—Large, yellowish white, mild acid, excellent quality for table.

GOOSEBERRIES.



DOWNING.

By mail, prepaid, at 1c. per plant extra.

Dowling—Large, white, very good. 20c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Houghton—Medium red, prolific and reliable. 15c. each; \$1 per dozen.

Mountain—Red, an improvement on Houghton. 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

Pearl—Free, rank grower, fruit larger and more productive than Downing. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red Jacket—Does not mildew, very productive, good quality and largest size, white. 30c. each; \$3 per dozen.

Smith's—Large, oval, light green, 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will succeed in any good soil suitable for garden vegetables, and amply repay high culture. The best fertilizer is ground bone. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Pinch tops out of young canes when 3 feet high, so they will branch and become stocky. Cut out all old wood which dies as soon as the fruit all ripens.

Prices, except where noted, per 12, 50c.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$12. Parcel post prepaid, at per 12, 65c.; per 100, \$1.75.

Cuthbert—A strong, hardy and productive sort, ripening mid-season to late. Deep rich crimson, large, rather firm. Largely planted for market and home use.

Everbearing Raspberry—(St. Regis). It bears the first season. Three years ago we bought plants of this variety, paying 25c.

per plant for them. We have tested them for three years and find that they bear a crop with other raspberries in the spring, throwing up young canes, and produces fruit like monthly roses, blooms throughout the summer, especially in the fall. The berries are fully as large as Cuthbert, a deep red and good quality. The canes are very hardy, going through the winter living to where the clusters of fruit ripens the fall before. We believe this is going to prove one of the best red raspberries ever introduced. Price, 12, 75c.; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$15. By mail, 12, 85c.; 100, \$3.25.

Loudon—This is one of the most satisfactory red sorts, ripening mid-season. Very large dark crimson, firm, of good quality. Canes strong, hardy and very productive. 75c. per dozen; \$2 per 100.

Ohio—Berries medium, black; ripens early and bears profusely. Foliage healthy; canes strong. Has proven one of the best black sorts with us.

BLACKBERRIES.



50c. per dozen; \$2 per 100.

By mail, 60c. for 12; \$2.25 for 100.

Ancient Briton—A perfectly hardy variety, very vigorous and healthy. Bears immense crops of medium sized fruit of most luscious flavor, that bear shipping well and bring the highest market price.

Blowers—“The Giant of all Blackberries.” An upright, mammoth grower, very hardy and enormously productive.

Early Harvest—Medium; glossy black, of excellent quality. Ships well, and one of earliest to ripen. Compact, dwarf, very productive.

Eldorado—Berries medium to large, jet black, sweet, rich; desirable table sort; medium early.

Lawton—An old favorite, esteemed for its productiveness and large size. Mid-season to late.

DEWBERRIES.

50c. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000. By mail, 65c. for 12; \$1.75 for 100.

These are low, trailing blackberries of large size, fruit of best quality, and ripen earlier than the blackberry. Very easy of culture. Profitable for home or market.

Austin—Very strong canes, frequently 10 feet long. Berries large and sweet.

Lucretia—Very similar to above; canes not so strong as Austin, but berries larger and firmer.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

	100	1,000
2-year roots, strong.....	\$1.00	\$6.00
1-year roots .....	.50	3.50
Parcel Post—Crowns can be sent by parcel post prepaid, at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per crown extra.		

Columbia Mammoth—A vigorous grower of excellent quality, with white shoots.

Palmetto—Claimed to be better than Conover's Colossal, as it yields a heavier crop that is equally desirable.

HORSE RADISH SETS.

25c. for 12; \$1 for 100. By parcel post, prepaid, 35c. for 12; \$1.25 for 100.

Maliner Kren and **Common Horse Radish**—Both are fine for seasoning.

RHUBARB or PIE-PLANT.

Strong divisions, 10c. each; \$1 for 12. By parcel post prepaid, at 2c. per plant extra.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender, fine. The very best of all Rhubarbs.

ROSES

The rose is a source of beauty and joy to all who love flowers. It is too well known to need description here.

Culture—Roses do best in a fertile, well drained soil, in which considerable clay has been mixed. They should never be planted under or near large trees, but out in the open, so they can get all the sunshine and moisture possible. At the time of planting they should be pruned back to four or five inches of the ground, and if the ground is dry a liberal supply of water should be used. The Tea and Hybrid Tea require a little protection with leaves or other coarse material in winter to prevent their freezing.

Price of strong, field-grown roses, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20 per 100, except otherwise noted.

After March 1st, we will be in a position to furnish nice, strong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. pot-plants of any of the roses listed below, at 15c. each; \$1.35 per dozen, postpaid, to any point in Virginia and adjoining States.

TEAS and HYBRID TEAS—Monthly Roses.

Baldwin—(Helen Gould). Rosy pink with long pointed buds.

Bridesmaid—Clear, rich pink and a profuse bloomer.

Bride—Large white flowers with perfect form.

Burbank—Blooms cherry-rose, and very free flowering.

Clothilde Soupert—Flowers a beautiful ivory white shaded in the centre to bright silver pink. A strong dwarf grower.

Duchesse de Brabant—Light rose, shading to salmon; vigorous grower.

Etoile de Lyon—Bright sulphur yellow flowers; healthy grower and one of the best bush roses.

Etoile de France—Large crimson velvet flowers, borne on long stiff stems. A good grower, free bloomer and delightfully fragrant.

Madame Frances Kruger—Somewhat changeable, sometimes golden yellow with copper shades, then again yellow flushed rosy pink.

Hermosa—A bourbon rose of pink, cupped, fine bloomer.

Helen Good—A true cochet, delicate yellow suffused with pink, each petal edged deeper. The color with its great size and beautiful form makes it a great favorite. Price, 50c.

Kaisserine Augusta Victoria—Pure double white with yellow shadings in center. A very beautiful variety.

Killarney—Blooms very large, brilliant silver pink. Strong grower.

Mad. Chatney—Carmine rose, salmon shaded, long pointed buds.

Maman Cochet—Light pink shaded with salmon yellow, the outer petals splashed with light rose. Very choice variety.

Marie Van Houtte—Light yellow deepening at the centre; the outer edges of petals being tipped with bright rose.

Meteor—Beautiful deep velvety crimson flowers. Very popular.

Malmaison—Elegantly shaded, clear peachy red with rose centre.

Princess Sagan—Blooms deep cherry red, shaded maroon.

Queen Scarlet—A China rose with clear red flowers. Free bloomer.

Rhea Reid—Rich, dark velvety red double flowers, of large size. A very desirable garden sort. Price, 50c.

Rose Gubert—Canary yellow, deepening at the center; buds long, producing large flowers. Extremely free in growth and bloom. Price, 50c. each.

Safrano—Bright apricot color, free blooming and quite hardy.

White Cochet—Large, double, pure white flowers, tinged with pink; an extra fine variety.

William R. Smith—Flowers creamy white. Petals softly curled; flesh pink at tips and buff at base. Very choice variety. Price 50c. each.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Anna de Deisbach—Large blooms of deep clear pink; very fragrant.

Alfred Coleomb—A fine rose with very large bright red flowers. A free bloomer and delightfully fragrant.

Ball of Snow—A finely formed, pure white rose.

Black Prince—Dark crimson, almost black; large, full and very fine flowering.

Clio—Flesh color, with rosy pink center. Large and very fragrant.

Duke of Edinburgh—Large bright crimson flowers. Foliage vigorous and attractive.

Fisher Holmes—Deep velvety crimson with brilliant scarlet center.

Fran Karl Druschkii—(White American Beauty). Pure white flowers, large and full. An everblooming variety, free from coloring tints.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Large scarlet flowers. Very fragrant.

Giant of Battles—Deep fiery crimson, with large, double sweet-smelling flowers.

Glorie Lyonnaise—White rose with base of petals yellow. Flowers full and sweet.

La Reine—Large, clear, rosy pink flowers.

Magna Charter—A general favorite prized on account of its vigorous, upright growth, as well as for its magnificent bloom. Flowers bright rose and delightfully fragrant.

Paul Neyron—Flowers deep rose and of immense size. Blooms throughout the summer on long stiff thornless stems. One of the finest hardy roses ever grown.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES.

Blue Rambler—Violet blue, changing to steel blue. A very vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Crimson Rambler—Bright crimson flowers produced in large pyramidal trusses. One of the most popular of the climbers.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful deep pink flowers, borne in large clusters of small double blossoms, sweetly scented, and a most desirable climber.

Dorothy Perkins, Red—A brilliant crimson rambler on glossy Wichuriana foliage, which retains the good qualities of both. A charming climber.

Dorothy Perkins, White—Similar to the well known Dorothy Perkins, except that it has pure white flowers.

Fortune's Yellow—Yellow, flaked with carmine, good grower; a spring bloomer.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Under this head we offer plants suitable for various effects, such as bed and border planting or for massing in front of taller shrubs. These plants are of such easy culture that a quantity of them should be found in every garden. As cut flowers, they are superior to annuals. A selection of hardy plants we offer below can be made, which will furnish a constant supply of flowers from early spring until frost.

Note—The numerals in italics at the end of descriptions, refer to the months of the year in which that particular plant is in blossom. For instance, (6-7) would bloom in June and July.

Greville or Seven Sisters—Crimson to white and all intermediate shades. An old favorite.

Lady Gray—Bright rose, pink flowers, similar to Dorothy Perkins, but later. Will cover a trellis or porch in a very short time. A strong grower and much used.

Marie Guillot—A beautiful, pure white rose with large flowers. A very desirable climber.

Mary Washington—Pure white, double flowers, borne in large clusters.

Reine Marie Henriette—Deep cherry red. One of the leading climbers of the South.

White Cochet—Creamy-white flowers faintly tinged with pink. An old favorite.

POLYANTHA or BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

Baby Rambler—This is the original Baby Rambler rose. A compact dwarf variety covered with a wealth of crimson flowers during the entire season. Very showy and useful for massing.

MOSS ROSES.

Henry Martin—Large, full flowers, of deep red, well mossed, fragrant.

Mouseline—Pure white flowers, buds heavily and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide—Deep blush pink with thoroughly mossed buds.

Salet—Light rose, medium size, very beautiful.

White Bath—White flowers in large clusters. Very fragrant.

BUSH ROSES.

Rosa Rugosa—(Japanese Rose). An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles; leaves dark, lustrous green; beautiful single red or white flowers in May and intermittently all summer. These ripen into beautiful red vessels, which are also very ornamental.

Sir Thomas Lipton—Pure double white on long stems. A continuous bloomer and very fine.

Hausa—Large double red flowers, very vigorous grower and good bloomer.

ACHILLEA—Yarrow.

Millefolium Roseum—(Pink Flowered Yarrow). Deep pink flowers with ornamental foliage. 12 to 15 inches, (6-8). 15c. each, \$1.25 dozen.

ALYSSUM—Madwort.

Rostratum—Flowers rich deep yellow in dense heads. Excellent for rock work or edge of borders. 1 ft., (6-7); 10c. each; \$1 dozen.

ANCHUSIA—Alkanet.

Italica, Dropmore Variety—A large, thrifty plant with broad leaves at base; flowers on stalks 3 feet high, bearing purple flowers. (5-6.) 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

ARTMESIA—Southernwood.

Aboratnum—Green, shiny foliage, well known for its aromatic fragrance. Flowers yellowish white. 3 to 4 ft. (7-9). 15c. each; \$1.25 dozen.

ASCLEPIAS—Butterfly Weed.

Tuberosa—One of the showiest of our native plants, orange colored flowers with compact heads. 2 feet. (6-9). 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

ASTERS—Michaelmas Daisy.

Nova-Algae—Large heads of deep purple flowers with yellow centers. 3 to 4 feet. (8-9). 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

Novelt—Light blue flowers with yellow centers, produced in great profusion. 18 to 24 in. (9). 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

ASTILBE.

(15c. each, \$1.25 dozen.)

Davidii—Graceful spikes of deep rose violet flowers, on tall stems. 3 to 5 ft. (7-8).

Palmatum—(Crimson Meadow-Sweet). Bears graceful plumes of lovely rosy crimson flowers, highly prized for cutting. (7-8).

BAPTISTA—False Indigo.

Australis—(Blue False Indigo). A strong growing plant with deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes. Excellent for open situation in border. 3 to 4 ft. (6). 15c. each, \$1.25 dozen.

BOCCONIA—Plume Poppy.

Cordata—Stately plant with finely cut foliage. Flowers buff colored, borne in large terminal panicles. Very valuable as background for perennial borders. 5 to 8 ft. (6-7). 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

BOLTONIA—False Starwort.

Latisquama—Flowers borne in great profusion and of a pink to lavender shade. 3 to 4 ft. (7-8). 10c. each; \$1 dozen.

BUDDLEIA—Summer Lilac.

(For prices see Shrubs.)

Lindleyana—Flowers dark purple with nar-

row, rather smooth leaves. Very desirable. 4 to 5 ft. (6-7).

Intermedia—A hybrid variety, producing violet-colored flowers in slender pendulous racemes. 3 to 4 ft. (6-7).

CAMPANULA—Bell-flower.

(15c. each; \$1.25 dozen).

Grosseki—Large blue spikes of flowers, produced freely. 2 feet. (6-8).

Mixed—White, Rose and Blue. Very desirable. (5-9).

CARYOPTERIS—Blue Spirea.

(For prices see Shrubs).

Masticanthus—A handsome plant, producing rich, violet flowers along the entire length of the branches. Very valuable for long blooming season and bushy habit of growth. (7-9).

CLEMATIS—Old Man's Beard.

Davidiana—Large deep green leaves and pale blue hyacinth-shaped flowers, sweet scented, in clusters. (7-8). 3 to 4 ft., 20c. each, \$2 dozen.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Hardy Pompone.

(10c. each, \$1 dozen).

Arctic—Pure white, daisy like flowers.

Rhoda—Delicate, apple blossom pink.

Autumn Glow—Flowers brownish.

Hamlet—Beautiful violet red.

COREOPSIS—Tickseed.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—Valuable border plant because of its large showy yellow flowers, which bloom throughout the summer. 3 to 4 ft., 10c. each; \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

DAISY—Shasta.

Flowers large, pure white petals with rich golden yellow centers. Very fine bloomer and excellent border plant. 18 in. (6-9). 10c. each, \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100.

DELPHINIUM—Larkspur.

(15c. each, \$1.25 dozen, \$10 per 100.)

Gold Medal Hybrids or English—Large flowers, borne on spikes 2 to 3 ft. high. Single and double flowers are produced in all shades from the deepest indigo to the palest silvery blue. Highly prized for gardens.

Formosum—Nice strong plants, bearing deep gentian blue flowers with white eye. 18 to 24 in. (6-8).

Belladonna—(Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). Beautiful clear sky blue flowers produced all summer until frost. Dwarf habit. 2 feet.

DESMODIUM—Tick Trefoil.

(See Shrubs for prices.)

Penduliflorum—Flowers rosy purple on long, slender drooping branches. A vigorous grower and strong bloomer. 4 ft. high.

DIANTHUS—Hardy Pink.

Barbatus—(Sweet William). An old garden favorite, low growing in habit. Much valued for its sweet smelling flowers, which have great variety in color. 6 to 12 in. 8c. each, 75c. dozen, \$6 per 100.

Plumarius—(Hardy Pinks). No garden is complete without these old-time, sweet-smelling flowers. Flowers white and appear in great masses all summer long. 1 ft., 10c. each; \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100.

DIGITALIS—Fox-glove.

Rosen—Old fashioned flower of upright growth, and when in bloom they dominate the whole border. Flowers rose-pink, spotted. 3 to 4 ft. (7). 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

FUNKIA—Plantain Lily.

Medio-Variegata—Purple flowers, with green margined leaves, beautifully variegated through centers with white. 1 to 2 ft. (8). 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower.

Grandiflora—Amongst the hardiest of perennials, and particularly desirable for its long season of bloom from June until frost. Flowers intense blood crimson, margined with golden yellow. 2 ft. 15c. each, \$1.25 dozen.

GYPSOPHILA—Chalk Plant.

Paniculata—(Baby's Breath). Coarse narrow leaves and quantities of small, light pink flowers, in feathery panicles. 2 to 3 ft. (7-8). 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

GRASSES—Hardy Ornamental.

Bambusa Metaka—(Japanese Bamboo). A grass of the reed type with large dark green foliage, whitish underneath. Grows 5 to 6 ft. high and nearly as broad. Strong clumps. 25c. each, \$2.50 dozen.

EULALIA JAPONICA.

Var. Variegata—(Striped Eulalia). Long, narrow leaves are striped with white mid-

ribs. Very ornamental. 4 to 5 ft. Strong clumps, 25c. each, \$2.50 dozen.

Var. Zebrina—(Zebra Grass). Interesting because the long leaves are cross-marked, at short intervals, with bright yellow bands. 25c. each, \$2 dozen (clumps).



Eulalia Japonica Univitatta.

Var. Univitatta—Leaves very narrow with one white mid-rib running down the center. 4 to 5 ft. Strong clumps, 25c. each, \$2 dozen.

GYNERIUM—Pampas Grass.

Roi des Roses—(Pink Pampas Grass). A beautiful variety of compact delicate rose-colored plumes. Very scarce. Strong clumps, 50c. each, \$5 dozen.

Argenteum—(White Pampas Grass). Considered the finest of all plump grasses. Plumes silvery-white. Price same as above.

PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA.

Variegata—(Variegated' Ribbon Grass). Foliage longitudinally striped with white. Excellent for borders of beds. 10c. each, \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100.

HELIANTHUS—Perennial Sunflower.

(10c. each, \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100).

H. S. Moon—A stately plant with single large golden yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft. (7-8).

Maximiliana—Blooms latest of all. Large golden yellow flowers useful at the back of perennial borders. (9-10).

Mollis Grandiflora—Leaves gray, hairy and somewhat rough. Pale yellow flowers with dark centers. 4 ft. (7-8).

Orgyalis—A tall growing variety with graceful foliage, drooping and grass-like. Bright yellow flowers on short stalks. 7 to 8 ft. (8-9).

HEMEROCALLIS—Yellow Day Lily.

Kwanso fil. pl.—(Double Orange Lily). Double flowers of rich orange copper color. Very attractive. 4 to 5 ft. (6-7). 10c. each, \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100.

Flava—(Lemon Lily). Flowers lemon-yellow, sweet-scented. 3 ft. (5-6). Price, same as above.

HIBISCUS—(Mallow Marvels).

Tall growing, hardy plants, with very large, showy flowers. These handsome flowers bloom all summer long, some of them are often 6 to 8 inches in diameter. In 3 separate colors, white, pink and crimson: White and pink, 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$12 per 100; Crimson, 20c. each, \$2 dozen, \$18 per 100.

HOLLYHOCKS.

An old garden favorite, too well known to need description. Double white and double mixed. 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

HUMULUS—Hop Plant.

Lupulus—(Hop Vine). Because of its twining habit, and rapid growth, this plant is excellent for arbors or screening. 10c. each, \$1 dozen.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

(10c. each, \$1 dozen).

Moseranum—(Gold Flower). Large golden yellow flowers with yellow stamens and crimson anthers. 1 to 2 ft.

Catleinum—Almost evergreen plant, with glossy green leaves and bright yellow flowers. 6 to 12 inches.

IRIS KAEMPFERI—Japanese Iris.

These are imported plants and contain varieties that exhibit wonderful shades of color. The flowers differ from the German Iris, in that they are much broader and flatter, and bloom later. They prefer a moist soil. Named varieties, strong plants, 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen, \$10 per 100. Mixed colors, strong plants, 10c. each, \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100.

Sumanoura—Purplish blue.

Hooji—Deep carmine red.

Kiriw Kak—Purplish blue, shaded with white, base petals marked yellow.

No. 9—Dark blue, yellow stem.

No. 20—White with blue veins, inner petals blue and white.

No. 26—White with deep red stripes, yellow base.

No. 30—Large white, tinted slightly with blue.

No. 39—Deep pinkish purple.

No. 51—Deep blue, veined white, yellow base.

No. 54—White and red striped, yellow base.

No. 65—White, yellow base, purplish small petals.

No. 77—Pale blue with white veins.

IRIS GERMANICA—German Iris.

Large handsome flowers, exhibiting great diversity of color and beautiful variegations. Flowers borne on stout, erect, branched stalks, much taller than the clumps of spreading spear-like leaves. 2 to 3 ft. (5-6). 10c. each, \$1 dozen, \$8 per 100.

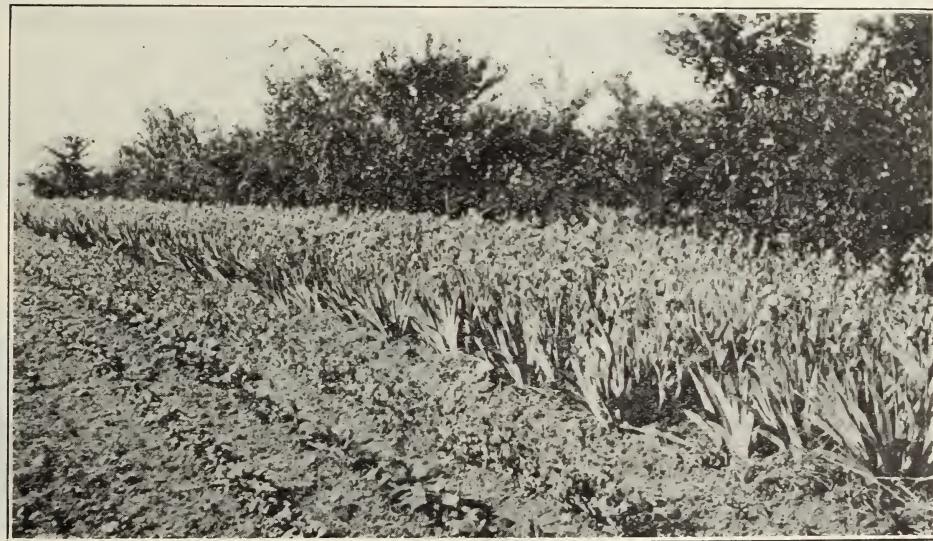
Celeste—Delicate lavender blue flowers.

Donna Marie—Flowers white and shades to shaded lilac.

Rebecca—Golden yellow.

Souvenir—Flowers old gold and purple.

We have also, a fine lot of mixed German Iris, which are elegant for massing and landscape effects. 8c. each, 75c. dozen, \$5 per 100.



German Iris.

LAVENDULA—Lavender.

Vera—(Sweet Lavender). Silver grey foliage with spikes of lavender or blue, sweet-smelling flowers. Excellent for flower border. 1 to 2 ft. high. (6-7). 15c. each, \$1.50 dozen.

LOBELIA—Cardinal Flower.

10c. each; \$1 per dozen.

Cardinalis—Flowers vivid crimson and blooms in great profusion during August and September. Does best in moist, rich soil.

Syphilitica—Flowers light blue to purple, on long, leafy stems. 2 to 3 ft.

LYCHNIS—Maltese Cross.

Chaledonica—A very desirable perennial, with dense heads of orange-scarlet flowers, blooming from July to September. 2 to 3 ft., 10c. each; \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

LYTHRUM—Loosestrife.

Roseum—Large rose-colored flowers borne on spikes 2 to 3 ft. high (7-8). Easily cultivated. 10c. each; \$1 per dozen.

PAEONIA—Peony.

Paonia Sinensis—(Double Flowering Chinese Peony). These old-time flowers will never cease to be admired by garden lovers. They are well suited for open borders, beds along walks, or can be effectively used in groups along with other perennials. Color of flowers range from pure white to rose pink, and bright and deep crimson. Many of them are delightfully rose-scented. White, red and pink, strong root divisions, each, 25c.; \$2.50 per dozen; \$15 per 100; white, red and pink, whole roots, 2-year clumps, each, 50c.; \$5 per dozen; \$30 per 100; white, red and pink, whole roots, 3-year clumps, each, 75c.; \$7.50 per dozen; \$60 per 100; mixed colors, strong root divisions, each, 15c.; \$1.50 per dozen; \$12 per 100; mixed colors, whole clumps, each, 30c.; \$3 per dozen; \$20 per 100.

*NAMED VARIETIES.

Same prices as separate colors above.

Alba Nivea Plena—Light pink, yellowish center.

Duchess de Nemours—Rosy pink, large, sweet-scented.

Faust—Delicate lilac pink, center chamois.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white with few marks of carmine in center.

Labelle Karlitzky—Glowing purple rose, extra fine.

Magnifica—Light pink, center cream with white.

Odorata—Yellowish white, purplish stamens.

Paginina—Vivid rose, center salmon, tuft bright rose.

Queen Victoria—Purple-white, one of the best.

Reevesiana Plena—Violet rose, large bloomer.

Solfatare—Sulphur yellow; extra fine.

Tricolor Grandiflora—Rose, center light rose and salmon.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS.

Paonia Officinalis—(Double Flowering European Peony).

Rubra—Large, handsome, rich crimson flowers. Blooms about two weeks earlier than the Chinese Peonies. Strong root divisions. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15 per 100.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE.

Oriental Poppy—Among the most brilliant of hardy flowers, with large, handsome, brightly-colored flowers borne on long stems (5-6). 10c. each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.

PHLOX—Perennial Phlox.

Probably no other plant plays as important part in garden making as the phlox. They are among the showiest and most valuable of all perennials, and like many other plants, their beauty is best displayed when planted in groups, alone, or in beds with other perennials. They are very easily grown and require little care after being planted.

Phlox Paniculata—Summer Flowering Phlox. These phlox range in height from 18 to 36 inches, and bloom continuously from July until October. 15c. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$9 per 100.

Athina—Tall, salmon pink.

Baron Von Dedem—Very large trusses of beautiful scarlet red flowers.

Beauty—Rose-shaded, with dark center. Flowers in large trusses and long, leafy stems.

Bridesmaid—Pure white with large crimson eye.

Champs Elysees—Dark purple flowers in large trusses.



Perennial Phlox.

Coquelicot—Brilliant orange red flowers. Very attractive.

Danton—Large trusses of madder-colored flowers, with maroon center.

Eclaireur—Large trusses of carmine red flowers. Very free bloomer.

Henry Murger—Light rose, shaded with dark center.

Independence—Large, early-flowering, white.

Jules Cambon—Dark rose, with large white center.

Mad. P. Langier—Flowers light crimson, with deep crimson eye.

Miss Lingard—Fine early white, with lilac-eye.

Mrs. E. E. Jenkins—Enormous trusses of pure white flowers. Extra fine.

Mme. Bezanson—Crimson flowers in large trusses.

Musculata—Flowers pinkish-purple, on small stems.

Obergartner Wittig—Bright magenta, with crimson eye.

Pantheon—Dark pink, extra large flowering.

Penchblow—Delicate pink, with white markings and deep rose eye.

Rhystrom—Beautiful, clear pink, extra fine.

R. P. Struthers—Brilliant rosy red, with crimson center.

Sieboldi—Brilliant orange scarlet blossoms, with deep red eye.

Sir Eclair Lansdier—Light rosy red, with crimson center.

Von Lassburg—Pure white flowers. Very fine.

PHLOXSUBULATA—Dwarf Phlox, Moss Pink.

Rosea—Blooms profusely in early spring with bright rose, sweetly-scented flowers. Much used for edging and as a ground cover.

Phlox Amoena—Flowers bright rose, in dense heads. Foliage remains green practically the whole year. Prices same as above.

ROSEMARIUS—Rosemary.

Officialis—A plant found in every old-fashioned garden. A small evergreen shrub with aromatic foliage and small light blue fragrant flowers, much sought after by the bees. 15c. each, \$1.50 per dozen.

RUDBECKIA—Cone-flower.

(10c. each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.)

Newmanii—(Dwarf Black Eyed Susan). Dark, orange-yellow flowers, with black discs; especially valuable for cutting. 2 ft. (6-S).

Purpurea—(Giant Purple Cone-Flower). Strong-growing variety with large reddish purple flowers and brown centers. 2 to 3 ft. (7-9).

Sub-tomentosa—Dense masses of brilliant yellow flowers, with dark purple centers, on erect slightly-hairy stems.

Laciinata—(Golden Glow). Double golden yellow flowers, resembling yellow Chrysanthemums, produced in dense masses. Fine for cutting. 4 to 5 ft. (8-9).

SALVIA—Sage.

Greggi—A beautiful ever-blooming, hardy shrub, which is a mass of color throughout the summer. Flowers dark, soft cerise-crimson. Very resistant to dry weather. 3 to 4 ft. Strong field plants. 25c. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Officialis—(Holt's Mammoth Sage). Hardy evergreen shrub, with wooly leaves. Fine garden variety, often used for seasoning meats. 1 to 2 ft., 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

SEDUM—Stone Crop.

Maximowiczii—Of spreading habit and much used for rockeries and hanging baskets. Flowers yellow, in a large, dense, flat cyme. 1 ft. (7-8) 10c. each; \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

SPIREA—Meadowsweet.

(10c. each, \$1 per dozen.)

Japonica—Very graceful plant, with beautiful, wavy plumes of feathery white flowers. Fine for borders, or as a pot-plant. 18 inches.

STOKESIA—Stoke's Aster.

Cyanea—A very hardy plant, with sky-blue aster-like flowers, in great profusion from July until frost. 12 to 18 in., 10c. each; \$1 per dozen; \$8 per 100.

TEUCRIUM—Germander.

Chamaedrys—(Wild Germander). Hardy herb, with aromatic, evergreen foliage, suitable for borders or rockwork. Flowers bright rose, in terminal spikes, appearing late in summer. 1 to 2 ft., 10c. each; \$1 per dozen.

TRITOMA.

(2-year plants, 20c. each; \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100.)

For color effect, nothing equals these free-flowering, easily-grown plants. The bright orange-scarlet flowers are borne on 3 to 4 foot stems, and bloom from June until September.

Pfitzerii—(Ever-blooming Flame Flower). Flowers produced in great profusion 3 to 4 feet.

Uvaria Grandiflora—An old-fashioned late-blooming variety, with stems bearing long spikes of fiery flowers. 1 to 2 feet.

VINCA—Periwinkle or Myrtle.

(10c. each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100.)

Major—(Larger Periwinkle). An old favorite evergreen trailing plant, with large blue flowers, produced in spring. Excellent for vases, rockeries and bordering slopes.

Minor—(Trailing Myrtle). Well known trail-

ing plant, with small blue flowers and small dark green leaves.

VIOLETS.

(8c. each, 75c. per dozen, \$6 per 100.)
Odorata, Var.—(California). Large, strong violet-blue flowers, delightfully fragrant and borne on long stems. Excellent for edging walks, beds, etc.

Var.—(Princess of Wales). Broad, pansy-like flowers of deep violet color. Long stems and very sweet-scented.

YUCCA—Adam's Needle.

(See Broad-leaf Evergreens.)

BULBS

HYACINTHS.

Everyone appreciates the beauty of these flowers, as they make their appearance in early spring. Their beautiful spikes of bloom are particularly attractive in richness and color. **Culture:** Any good garden soil suits, provided it is well drained. The ground should be well prepared by spading to a depth of 18 inches, so that their roots may pass down through the soil to their full development. If the soil is naturally stiff it may be lightened by sand and made rich with cow manure if necessary. The bulbs should be planted 6 inches deep (to the bottom of the bulbs), care being taken to get all bulbs down the same depth to insure simultaneous blooming. The ground should be covered with dry litter or coarse manure in winter to prevent freezing. **Separate colors, single or double; red, pink and rose, pure white, dark blue, light blue and yellow.**

	Each	Dozen	100
Separate colors by mail, postpaid	\$.06	\$.60
Mixed, all colors, by mail, postpaid60	
Separate colors, by ex- press05	.50 \$3.00
Mixed, all colors.....		.50	2.75

TULIPS.

Considered by many to be the most gorgeous and attractive of all early spring flowers.

Out-door Culture—The soil should be a sandy loam, well worked to a depth of 12 inches, and made rich with well-rotted cow manure. The soil should be well drained, as tulips never do well in low, wet, situations. Plant bulbs 4 inches deep (to the bottom of the bulb), and be careful that they are all planted the same depth to insure simultaneous blooming. When the ground begins to freeze, cover beds 3 or 4 inches deep with coarse litter, and this should be removed in early spring, after all danger of frost is past.

Our list of varieties is not large, but includes the best standard sorts. Height is given in inches.

If bulbs are sent by mail, add 5 cents per dozen, 25 cents per 100, for postage. Six sold at dozen rates.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS.

Cottage Maid—(9) Light pink, bordered with deep rose. This variety deserves special mention, being a vigorous grower and particularly adapted to bedding or forcing. 3 for 10c., 25c. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

La Reine—(8) White, slightly rose-shaded. Excellent for forcing or garden. 3 for 10c., 25c. dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Mon Tresor (7)—Very fine, large golden yellow tulip, and is one of the best and earliest for forcing. 3 for 10c., 40c. per dozen, \$3 per 100.

Pottebakker Scarlet (8)—Bright scarlet, very fine, good bedder. 3 for 10c., 25c. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Unnamed Tulips for Bedding—All of these bloom at the same time and make a beautiful effect when massed for solid color. White, yellow, pink and red. 25c. per dozen, \$1.25 per 100.

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS.

Murillo—(8). White tinged rose, beautiful. Probably the best double pink tulip for forcing or bedding. 3 for 10c., 30c. dozen, \$1.75 per 100.

GIANT DARWIN TULIPS.

These are the new, late or May flowering tulips which produce large beautiful blossoms on tall stem, sometimes reaching a height of 2-3 ft. Their magnificent beauty of form and variety of color is unsurpassed. If sent by mail, add 5c. a dozen, 25c. per 100, for postage.

Clara Butt (20)—Delicate salmon pink, and exquisite shade. 5c. each; 40c. a dozen; \$3 per 100.

Europe—(2). Very brilliant rosy red, with showy white base. 6c. each, 50c. dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Gretchen—(22). Outside of petals delicate flesh color, inside soft pink, 4c. each, 30c. dozen, \$2 per 100.

Harry Veitch—(24). Brilliant blood red on strong stem. Especially good for early forcing. 6c. each, 50c. dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Pride of Haarlem (26)—Brilliant rosy carnation with blue base, very large flowers. 6c. each, 50c. dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

NARCISSUS.

The most welcome of our early spring flowers. They come at the time when their masses of fragrant golden and silvery blossoms are enjoyed most.

Culture—Any good garden soil will do, as Narcissus will thrive almost anywhere they are put. They should be planted four inches deep (to the bottom of the bulb), and about six inches apart, depending upon the size of the bulb. They are very hardy and require little protection in the winter.

SINGLE TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

Add 10c. per dozen for postage if to be sent by mail.

Empress—Of strong robust growth with fine large flowers, pure white perianth and deep yellow trumpet. One of the best bicolors and especially good for cutting. First size bulbs, 6c. each, 40c. dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Poeticus Ornatus—(Single Poet's Narcissus). A most perfect form of Poet's Narcissus. It is more symmetrical than the old Poeticus, and blooms almost a month earlier. Flowers large, pure white cup margined with scarlet, and very fragrant. 3 for 5c., 15c. dozen, 75c. per 100.

DOUBLE TRUMPET NARCISSUS.

Van Sion—The famous old Dutch Daffodil, with pure golden yellow berries. Flowers bloom same time as hyacinths. 3 for 10c., 30c. dozen, \$2 per 100.

CROCUS.

About the earliest of our spring blooming flowers, appearing sometimes just after the

snow is gone. They are very effective, naturalized on lawns.

Culture—For best effects they should be set in little groups of four or five around upon the lawn, and arranged as naturally as possible. Set bulbs two inches deep in the ground, where they will take care of themselves.

Crocus—Large, first sized bulbs.

Add 5c. per dozen, 20c. per 100, if to be sent by mail.

Yellow, large.

Blue, dark rich.

White, the best and largest.

Separate colors, 15c. dozen, 90c. per 100.

IRIS—(Fleur de Lis.)

Attractive blooming bulbs, with colors varying from white and yellow to purple and black. Fine for borders and beds.

Iris Angelica—(English Iris). Large, attractive flowers. Colors blue, purple and lilac, mostly. 2 for 5c., 25c. dozen, \$1.50 per 100. If by mail, add 5c. dozen, 20c. 100.

Iris Hispanica—(Spanish Iris). Beautiful flowers, but smaller in size than the English. Colors white, yellow, blue and violet. 3 for 5c., 15c. per dozen, \$1 per 100. Mailed free.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Cabbage Plants—We offer for fall planting—November and December delivery, out-door grown, Early Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch and Charleston Wakefield cabbage plants at 35c. per 100 postpaid. By express, 25c. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.

Lettuce Plants—At same price. For April and May spring-grown plants at same price.

Tomato Plants—Greenhouse grown, at 15c. per dozen, 50c. per 100 postpaid. By express, 10c. per dozen, 35c. per 100, \$3 per 1,000. 2½-inch pot plants shipped with balls of earth by express, 25c. per dozen; \$2 per 100.

Sweet Potato Plants—Ready May and June, 35c. per 100 postpaid. By express, 25c. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.

Celery Plants—50c. per 100 postpaid. By express, 25c. per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Ready June, July and August.

Pepper Plants—Ready May and June, 25c. per dozen; 90c. per 100 postpaid. By express, 15c. per dozen; 75c. per 100; \$6 per 1,000.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

It is a well-known fact that many fine, healthy young trees are lost to the purchaser annually in their removal from the nursery through neglect and bad treatment afterwards. Although the nurseryman may be to blame sometimes, yet it is oftener the result of bad management in planting and after-treatment.

To prevent such losses, we give the following directions as the result of our experience with fruit trees, etc.:

The natural place for the roots of trees is in the ground, hence all unnecessary exposure to the air should be avoided. One day's exposure of their roots to the hot sun or drying wind would be sure death to some trees; particularly is this true of evergreens, as their sap is of a resinous nature, which, when once dried, no amount of soaking in water will restore to their natural condition.

Soil.—The soil for all sorts of fruit trees must be dry naturally. They will not flourish in wet land. Deep tile drainage has not proven satisfactory with us, trees being more subject to disease, and are short-lived. Rich land is preferable, but our success on very poor land has been quite satisfactory. We like a gravelly or clay soil, but neither is indispensable.

Location.—High, dry and airy location is best, as trees are less apt to winter-kill or blight, and are more apt to escape spring frost than on low land.

Time to Plant.—Transplanting may be done at any time when the ground is in working order from the cessation of growth in fall until the buds have opened in the spring.

Treatment on Arrival.—Take them to the land you wish to plant, open a trench two feet wide and a foot or more deep, take one tree at a time and stand it in the trench, and then throw in fine, moist earth among them until the roots are covered a foot or more. When planting only take out a few at a time. If desired, they can remain in trenches in good condition until spring. Should they be dry or shrivelled from exposure, immerse the whole tree in water for twenty-four hours, and if in a frozen condition, put them in a cool, dark place (free from frost), and allow to thaw before heeling in or planting out.

Planting.—If possible, the land should be thoroughly plowed and in good condition. Trim ends of roots and all bruised places smoothly, and dip the roots in thick mud, so that every part will be coated. You are now ready to plant. Open a hole with a spade large enough to receive the roots in their natural position, and four or five inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Make the earth that came out of the hole as fine as possible, place the tree in the hole, putting the side that has most roots to the West to brace against storms in after years (as most of our wind storms come from that point); then cover the roots with the earth out of the hole; now pull the trees up four or five inches (which gives the roots a branching position), so that it will stand just as deep and no deeper than it stood in the nursery; hold the tree in this position and tread around the extremities of the hole, so as to confine the ends of the roots and work in earth among the roots with the fingers; then fill the hole with the top soil and tread down firmly with the foot, and your tree is planted properly. Do not put any woods-earth or manure in the hole. The earth that came out of it is far better, as it settles down and gives the tree a good footing. Away with the old plan of digging holes three feet deep and as many wide, and filling them with woods-earth or manure, this being the surest way to down them the first or second year after planting, or having them blow down in after years, as their base will never have as firm a footing as a natural one. Where the land is not very rich, manure, wood-earths, or anything of the kind will be found quite advantageous when applied to the surface around young trees. It is very disastrous to young orchards to seed them to grain or grass. But if it is necessary to plant land in these crops, the earth should be hoed up around the trees for four or five feet, and heavily mulched with coarse manure, leaves, straw, or almost any other coarse material that will keep the surface moist and prevent weeds, etc., from growing around the trees.

ORDER SHEET FOR TREES AND PLANTS

To J. B. WATKINS & BRO.

ELMWOOD NURSERIES

MIDLOTHIAN, VA.

Please ship by _____
(Write here whether by Express or Freight.)

(Write here whether by Express or Freight.)

To _____ (Write here name of party to whom we shall ship.)

(Write here name of party to whom we shall ship.)

Station _____ County _____ State _____
(Write shipping point here.)

County.

State

No Orders Filled for less than ONE DOLLAR

Post Office Order \$ _____ *Express Order \$* _____

Check \$ _____ Cash \$ _____

Postage Stamps \$ Sent C. O. D. for \$

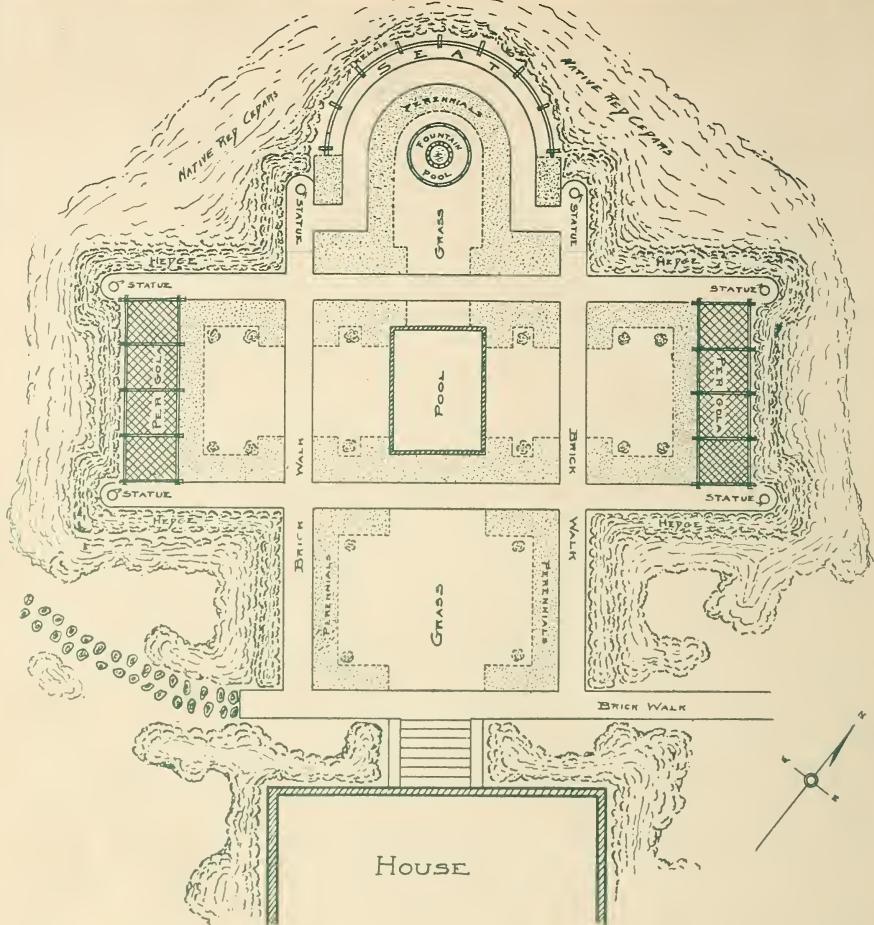
Carry out the catalogue prices of each item. Use this Sheet for Order only. No Tree

Carry out the catalogue prices of each item. Use this Sheet for Order only. No Trees sent by Mail. No trees or plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half of amount is remitted before shipment. State if substitution is allowed should varieties ordered be exhausted. (Yes, No.)

In giving this order it is understood that same is subject to stock being sold and no liability is to attach to **J. B. Watkins & Bros.**, where frost, drought or other casualties beyond their control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

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